MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURE.

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Agriculture.

SHADE TREES.

It is a fact that our farmers instead of beautifying and improving their estates by setting out on the sides of the roads contiguous to and traversing them, shade trees, are, in many cases, actually removing those which their wiser forefathers tasteful predecessors have planted. We know of men, whose estates are possessed of some of the finest shade trees that we have ever seen, who, at every opportunity, and to gratify a mere passing whim, level to the ground some of these grand old monarchs. We hold that it is a sin to deprive others of the comforts and pleasures which they realize from such trees, and the public voice should be raised for their preservation.

There is no reason why there should not be planted on the sides of all our public roads, numbers of our native forest trees, and every reason that there should be. The way worn pedestrian struggling along the dusty paths, heaves a sigh of grateful relief as he passes beneath the shade of a row of elms and maples, and blesses the man who planted them. The hot and tired team, dragging its heavy load renews its strength and vigor as it enters the cool and shaded avenue; the school children passing to and from their daily studies pause beneath the foliage, and while learning to appreciate the value of the canopy above them, imbibe a taste and true affection for the many beauties which the trees exhibit to their all observing minds; a taste which exerts a perceptible and lasting influence upon them. It is a pity that all the farmers of our day had not been early taught the value of shade trees by the roadside. If they had, hundreds of miles of public ways which are bleak and bare and shadeless, would now be rendered beautiful and attractive.

There is no excuse for negligence in planting trees, for an abundant supply may always be obtained in all our woods, of varieties which for hardiness, and beauty of form, and density of shade cannot be excelled by the trees of any other country. The labor of obtaining them and transplanting is not great, and it comes when there is no press of work upon the farm to interfere.

The time is at hand when this should-be duty can be attended to, and we hope that our readers will not let the opportunity pass to improve the roads about their farms in the manner we have suggested.

A little care only is needed in planting, and a judicious selection of sites and soils for the different varieties. Forest trees while growing in almost all soils flourish, each best, in a particular one. If care is taken in selecting for each locality the tree which is best adapted to it there will be no difficulty in making it flourish and grow.

In consequence of the great topographical diversity of New England, a road, a few miles in length, passes through a variety of soils and elevations; now ascending a hill on which boulders of granite crop out abundantly, then descending into a valley, the sides of which are fertile loam, and through which a stream passes bringing down and depositing a rich supply of vegetable matter, leaving the valley and ascending a gentle, sandy hill the road traverses a broad and fertile plain, whose soil is alternately a sandy, or a dark and luxurious mould. In all these soils some varieties of our native forest trees will grow and luxuriate, and in transplanting it is only necessary to secure the favorite locality for each.

One of the widest spread and to all classes greatest favorite among our trees is the American Elm. This tree grows in most graceful forms and is very hardy and long lived. It will grow in almost any soil, but flourishes luxuriantly in moist, rich ground and that on the margins of streams or ponds. The American Beech is another beautiful tree, and for depth and density of shade cannot be surpassed. It is very neat, and its leaves remain on the branches longer than those of any of our other deciduous trees. It loves a moist, rocky soil, and its roots do not penetrate to a very great depth. The Buttonwood or Sycamore is another popular favorite and has a very large range. It flourishes best in a deep, moist, rich soil, but in such a situation grows with great rapidity.

The balm of Gilead will grow in any soil, and is exceedingly handsome tree.

White Ash also will thrive in any soil and has been observed "nestling among rocks where it could hardly obtain a foothold."

It is, at least while young, remarkable for its gracefulness, for the light and airy sweep of its branches, and for the soft and mellow green of its foliage." The objection to it is, that it leaves rather late in the spring and the foliage drops early in autumn. It should, when planted, be near elms or beeches.

Hickory is one of the most elegant of trees peculiar to this continent. There are several varieties, all of which, more than any other native deciduous trees have a tendency, "even when growing by themselves, in the open plain, to rise to a great height, and form a tall cylindrical head, not wide, but holding a breadth of twenty or thirty feet with only such breaks and irregularities as preserve it from sameness to the very top. This is a great beauty, and serves to give a marked character to the tree when seen at a distance."

If it were not for the difficulty with which it is transplanted this would be one of the most desirable of our trees for transplanting; but in consequence of the principal root being the perpendicular tap root, and there being but few side or surface roots, the tree when taken up rarely lives.

It should be raised from the nut; it will thrive in almost any soil, but loves a deep, moist loam. Of our oaks we have several very desirable species for shade trees, the Rock Chestnut Oak, being in our opinion the handsomest. It will grow on the sides of steep, rocky hills, where scarcely any other tree could obtain a foothold. Its shade is dense and its foliage beautiful.

The Horse Chestnut, though not indigenous to our woods, is one of the most beautiful trees that can be obtained. Its foliage opens very early in the spring, is very dense, and remains on the branches until the leaves of most other trees have fallen. The tree is hardy, grows rapidly and its pyramidal clusters of flowers are very beautiful. It will grow in almost any soil.

The Red, (or White, or Swamp Maple, as the same species is called) makes a desirable shade tree, and from the beauty of its foliage in the autumn is a favorite. It prefers a deep, moist soil, but will thrive in almost any locality. We have seen it growing luxuriantly on sandy plains and pastures, and by the sides of gravelly roads. It is most often seen in swamps.

Of our native evergreen trees we have a great variety; and their value as shade trees is well recognized.

The White Pine, the queen, as the oak is the king of our forests, grows in all varieties of soil, but best loves a deep, moist, sandy loam.

The Pitch Pine thrives on the most barren soils, and while being a slow grower is extremely hardy and long lived.

The Hemlock, certainly one of the most beautiful evergreens in the world, is widely distributed throughout New England. It thrives on all varieties of soil. The firs and cedars are also great favorites and succeed well in most localities. It is a rule that nearly all our evergreens thrive best in rocky soils, and care must be observed that when they are taken from such localities, they be reset in similar ones.

NORFOLK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The *Traveller* in speaking of the resignation of the office of President by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, says: "We hope the society will hold this great, good and warm hearted man, at least till he has completed his twenty-one years at the head of the society." And we most warmly and earnestly echo the wishes of our contemporary. Mr. Wilder has done and is constantly doing too much for the interests of agriculture and horticulture in Massachusetts to be spared from so important a post as that which he has occupied with so much honor for so long a term of years. We trust that the resignation will be recalled.

Correspondence.

STABLE FLOORS, &C.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I notice in a late number of your paper, a recommendation of a preparation of coal tar and sand for a stable floor for horses, and know of but one objection, and that is, in the smell arising from the tar; that is quite sufficient to condemn it, so far as the kind of tar goes, for hardly anything is more obnoxious or more poisonous than coal gas; it will kill anything that inhales it in sufficient quantity; while common vegetable tar is medicinal; I have known it used by persons far gone in consumption, by inhaling its fumes while being boiled; its odor is pleasant; and its healing qualities are well known to the ship carpenter and the caulker the world over, for when a piece of skin is knocked off or a slight cut is made, the first application is a tarred rope-yarn or oakum; nothing will so readily keep soreness out. I have used it scores of times.

If cholera or any pestilence should visit a city, nothing would so quickly remove them as burning large quantities of tar all over the city. Common tar will make just as good and as hard a floor or sidewalk as coal tar; the cost is twice as much, but what is that compared with the results?

I notice another article on spit trees; to tie them up, brace them, &c. I know of no plan so effectual, and so simple and cheap, as to take a chain or rope round the two sides of the split above, and put in a stick as long as can be turned, and twist the chain or rope, until the split is drawn perfectly tight, then take an inch or one and one-third inch augur and bore through the tree, and drive a tight, seasoned white oak tree-nail, free from sap, through and wedge both ends; take away your chain immediately; if the tree is thrifty, one year's growth will hide the tree nail, and a few years the seam in the tree, and the bark will be firmly united.

I did this a few years ago on a tree which was split in the centre down to the ground, and now this tree cannot be detected from among the rest.

As every farmer has a grindstone, and will not run to his neighbor with every dull axe or scythe, I think a hint to restore a stone to run true, may not be amiss. People are quite apt to grind too much in the middle of the stone; no tool can be well ground and properly sharpened on a stone of concave form; they should be kept one-half an inch rounding at least; and as some stones will not wear true, from the nature of the stone, or become uneven by accident, or by misuse, and a great deal of time is required to cut the stone down to even it, the simplest way is to rub some tar in the slack places, and the more the stone is used, the faster will it become true.

Take the handles from condemned coal-hods and put them on mackerel kits, or small butter tubs, or one hundred pound white lead kegs and they make good barn buckets. I have used no others for fourteen years.

GEORGE FRAZER.

Watertown, Mass., Sept. 29, 1868.

THE MEADOW LARK.

This beautiful and well-known bird is now abundant in our meadows, where it is gathering in flocks for its southern migration. It is true that many individuals remain in our latitude through mild winter, but the great majority move to more genial climates. The song of this lark is a sad, plaintive whistle which is often repeated both when the bird is perched and while flying. The flight consists of a series of half flaps of the wings, these members being held nearly horizontally with the body. The nest is built on the ground often in a thick tussock of grass, and the eggs are four or five in number, being pure white with spots and blotches of reddish brown.

STRAWBERRY SEEDLINGS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

It is a trite saying among the strawberry growers that the chances of getting a new seedling that will be an improvement on existing varieties is about equal to the chance of one's drawing the first prize in a lottery, or being struck by lightning.

For a score of years I have made strawberry growing a special business, and have procured almost all the new varieties that have originated in this country, on soils of primary formation. I find all varieties originating on soils of secondary formation will not give their best results in primitive granite or slate soils but must be grown in similar silicious or sand soils. On the other hand, varieties originating in calcareo-silicious soils, or earth containing lime and sand, planted in granite or silicious soils will give plants and fruit nearly to their standard in their home soil. To my mind the chief cause of the diversity of opinion among growers regarding the merits of the several standard varieties of strawberries, is in the inherent want of soil requisites of the plant. For instance, the Albany Wilson most always gives the best results when grown on silicious soils, containing a large per cent of sand, such soils was its home, the soil from which it sprung. Wilson Albany created quite a revolution in strawberry culture; the fruit is somewhat deficient in flavor, and is liable to sun scorch, but its density, its glossy color, and long keeping qualities, at once stamped it as a desirable variety, and to-day it stands at the head of the list among growers as a market variety of great productiveness.

Last year I purchased some plants originating with Mr. Wm. H. Romeyn, editor of the *Kingston Journal*, N. Y., called "Romeyn's Seedling." I had great faith in them at the time, because of the soil in which they originated, being calcareo-silicious, adapting the plants to almost any soils excepting, perhaps, pure sand. I understand it to be a double cross seedling, from the Triomphe de Gand and Wilson, and Austin. The plants are very vigorous and hold their foliage through the picking season. The fruit buds set deep in the crown, better protecting itself from winter-killing. The runners are long, hugging the ground, and rooting their new plants from ten to twenty inches from the parent plant, which is a great advantage over the Wilson, which sets its new plants so close to the parent plant that they are difficult to remove, and if left to grow are a serious detriment to the main plant. The fruit is of large size, between the Wilson and Russell, and more uniform than either; color, bright red; its flavor to my taste is quite equal to Walker's seedling, a berry possessing the aroma of the Hamburg grape in union with the delicate perfume of the strawberry. The calyx or hull stands well off from the berry, making it easy to take off, without marring or bruising the fruit. It is said to be a very prolific bearer; so far with me it supersedes any other variety I cultivate in productiveness. If it does as well another year as it has the past, (and I see no reason why it will not) it must stand beside, if not surpass, the Wilson in productiveness; under these circumstances its superior flavor, in connection with its ten days longer bearing season, will supplant it in the market. For years we have had bantlings toted out without pedigree. Horticulture is progressive; now the pedigree of a new fruit must be given to recommend it to the confidence of growers as much as the pedigree of the horse or cow or sheep must be given to realize their true value in the market.

The pedigree of this new variety is unexceptionable; from such we might expect grand results.

J. S. N.

Salem, Aug. 31st.

— An English correspondent of the *Country Gent.* says: "All our fatting cattle get four pounds per head daily of linseed cake, when first put up, increasing the quantity to eight or ten pounds to finish off; this in addition to plenty of roots. The very best linseed cake we get, comes from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and costs here now $60 per ton.

— A glance which we have given at the number of varieties of small fruits now known, named and subscribed, counts up over three hundred of strawberries, about fifty currants, seventy raspberries, twenty blackberries, and nine of American gooseberries. The list of English gooseberries is almost beyond computation, and nearly all are valueless in this country.

— Peas and beans being both rich in nitrogen, are valuable in repairing the waste in the muscles of animals, and are especially advantageous in the production of wool.

— Herbaceous plants, as soon as they have done flowering, may be easily propagated by cuttings. These should be planted in a cold frame in a mixture of sand and loam, and kept shaded until roots have formed.

— The English *Journal of Horticulture* says, that with regard to pruning very young pear trees, the object should be to encourage the growth of wood in proper directions, rather than the production of a few fruits at the expense of retarding the development of the trees.

LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

OCALA, FLA., Sept. 18, 1868.

Your correspondent J. S. N., of Peabody, Mass., in his letter of June 1st, to your paper, made some statements concerning Florida, which I regard as very remarkable, and which that very respectable personage, "the oldest inhabitant," thinks are very remarkable indeed. But then philanthropy prompts J. S. N. to make these statements, and of course I admire the spirit which he displays, especially when he asks, "Now is it not the duty of every one who has the good of his fellow men at heart to warn the unwary?"

Oh yes, it is indeed our duty to give warning where and when it is probable it may be of service. But should the warning of every one be accepted? There were not wanting very respectable gentlemen (croakers) to warn Columbus, Fulton and Field to beware of their bubbles. And I feel it my duty to say that after an extensive experience in Florida, I have seen nothing that would justify me in endorsing the letter of J. S. N. I know that his statements are unjust, that his warnings are unnecessary, and that his letter is calculated to have an injurious effect upon all whom it may influence. I am astonished that in the town of Peabody, Mass., where there are so many books, and where, according to J. S. N., such large sums are annually collected for educational purposes, to find that one of its inhabitants says "I will bet," or who thinks that "one may occasionally indulge in a lottery or chance game."

A gentleman of fifty years, of Peabody, Mass., has seen many bubbles burst. Well I should think likely—bubbles are made to burst—but he was very much mistaken when he made up his mind that the orange culture in Florida was a bubble. And therefore it seems too bad, and certainly 'tis not christian, to knock a gap in the doctor's axe; poor fellow, 'twill take him so long to grind it out.

The gentleman's statement in regard to Senator Yulee is a *little* ambiguous. And what he says of a "battle that was fought on the line of the Jacksonville railroad, near the battle field of *Olustee, called Gainsville,*" is incorrect; for Olustee is at least one hundred and twenty miles from Gainesville.

We are told to look at the "Azores Islands, where they lost their crops for four years in succession." And from this fact I suppose J. S. N. would advise the inhabitants of the Azores not to cultivate any more oranges. Why not with equal propriety point to Ireland, Southern Germany and France, where for a period of about ten years, the potato and wine crops were total failures, and say that the Irish should cultivate no more potatoes, and the Germans and French should cease to cultivate the vine.

I believe enough has already been said to satisfy all who are seeking for the truth, in regard to the general good health and unequalled longevity of the inhabitants of Florida. And I am therefore surprised that any one who claims to have any knowledge of Florida, should say that "slaves were obliged to remain idle from eleven till three o'clock, during three months;" and "that the heat is so intense that almost the silence of death reigns in the middle of a sunshiny day." This is a piece of information which is entirely new, and which the inhabitants of Florida, who owned slaves, are ignorant of. I can testify from experience, that the heat in midsummer is not so great in Florida as in Worcester Co., Mass. "And indeed it would be difficult to find a climate in any part of the world so agreeable as this. The winters are delightful, five days out of six being bright and cloudless, and of the most agreeable temperature." The thermometer seldom indicates more than 94 deg. of heat in midsummer, while in the winter we rarely have any but very light frosts, and generally but two or three times during the winter.

J. S. N. proposes to examine the orange scheme, as he terms that enterprise, and asks how is it that more than eleven generations of men have passed away before this orange scheme was found.

The Castilians settled St. Augustine on the eastern coast of the State, but made no farther progress, and hence when the territory was purchased by the United States, the peninsular portion of the State was inhabited and (with the exception of St. Augustine) entirely under the control of the Indians. Florida came into the Union as a slave State, and the planters who with their negroes moved hither were generally unacquainted with the cultivation of anything but cotton, corn and potatoes. And as the cultivation of these crops called for their undivided attention, and the income therefrom abundantly supplied their wants, they had no desire to engage in new enterprises, however favorable they might appear, of which from experience they knew but little or nothing. Hence the orange business received no considerable amount of attention previous to the year 1865.

There are however several orange groves in the State, from fifteen to twenty-five years old, which serve to illustrate what may be done in the orange culture in Florida. There is an orange grove on Lake Monroe, containing forty-five trees, the crop from which sold for twenty-five hundred dollars the past year. The trees are twenty years old and are planted upon good hammock land.

Of the various productions which may be successfully cultivated in Florida, I regard the orange and sugar cane as the most profitable and certain, and at the same time, the most agreeable to tend. Orange trees usually commence to bear fruit in the second year, and always in the third year after they are planted and budded. Experience has proved that orange trees are capable of bearing two thousand oranges on the sixth year after they are transplanted from the wild or natural groves. It is but necessary that one should plant a few acres (say ten) and care for them a few years, to have an independence that will last for several generations. There is room for a hundred trees upon an acre, and ten acres would contain one thousand trees, which on the fifth year, if planted upon hammock land and properly cared for, would yield a crop of five hundred oranges to the tree, which would probably be worth ten dollars per thousand. We think that there need be no fear that the orange business will be overdone, as there is not land enough in Florida or the United States, where the orange can be cultivated, to cause any fears of a glutted or overstocked market. We look to the southern and western States for our market, although there is no doubt that on account of its finer qualities and appearance, it may supersede the orange imported from the Indies and Europe in the Atlantic cities of the north.

At present prices of sugar and syrup, the yield of an acre of sugar cane is worth two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Sugar cane seed will yield a crop each year, for six to eight years in succession. A mule and two hands can tend twenty-five acres of sugar cane until it is ready to be harvested, when a few extra hands would be required. January and February is the time for planting sugar cane seed; it will be scarce the coming season, and should be early arranged for. For good land, healthy country, and good water, with the advantages of navigation and orange trees at very reasonable rates, emigrants are invited to Silver Spring Run, the Ocklawacha river and Ocala, all in Marion county. The orange crops now growing, are nearly all engaged in New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston at from $25 to $30 per thousand.

I am a native of the town of Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., and agree with J. S. N. that he has the best place to live in, but I can make the most money in a given time here.

E. O. M.

Farmers' Omnibus.

— Hay is being exported from Montreal to the English market—a notable occurrence.

— A recent freshet in Vermont did much damage to crops in several towns, but more to roads and bridges.

— Farming rarely secures large fortunes, but it does better by producing a vast number of medium ones.

— Never feed your cattle in the yard without a "rack." Economy rightly enough shrugs her shoulders at so slovenly a practice.

— A Frenchman has invented a milking machine, consisting of a silver tube, which is inserted in the orifice of the teat, which depletes it of milk very rapidly.

— As the season of cold fall rains is at hand, comfortable shelter for stock, especially for colts and that of the dairy should be provided. It pays well in both cases.

— Milch cows in the vicinity of Newport are going blind in large numbers in consequence of the reflection of the sun from the water in which they stood during the warm weather.

— The English farmer boasts of an advantage over his American brother in the superior character of the roads in that country. He is right, and will be for an age to come.

— The *Ohio Farmer* asserts that nine-tenths of the foot and ankle ailments of the horse are traceable to standing on dry plank floors.

— Goats are pronounced profitable to farmers if for no other purpose than clearing the land of noxious weeds, which they will devour with avidity in all stages of their growth.

— Large droves of cattle are now leaving Vermont. Daniel Landon, of Stowe, left home with 1,300 head recently. Connecticut is his market, except for such as are sold on the road.

— At Springfield, Ohio, a plough for ploughing corn, finishing one row at a time, has been invented. It has four shovels, two moving on each side of the row, and is without wheels or tongue.

— All wrinkled peas are superior to, and more delicate in flavor than those that present a full and perfect form; like sugar corn, the saccharine matter which they contain causes them to shrivel when dried.

— Newly set trees should, if possible, be mulched, unless on quite moist land. Though the early part of the season be wet, yet, when the dry, hot weather comes on, the trees will be quite likely to suffer. Hay, leaves, straw, almost anything that will keep the ground moist, can be used to advantage. Where nothing else can conveniently be had, stones may be used. If leaves are used, it is better to cover with some earth to prevent them from blowing off.

— Grass lawns, newly made, must not be so closely mown as old turf; but mowing must be performed with regularity, or it is impossible to obtain a uniform velvety green surface. To mow close a well established turf is to encourage the fine grasses and kill out the coarse kinds. Salt and plaster are good manures to sow at this time. Use at the rate of one bushel of plaster and three bushels of salt to the acre, and mow just before a rain.

— For legs and feet out with shoe corks, take one ounce of gum camphor, and one pint of vinegar. Apply three or four times a day and your horse need not stop work.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO.

This is the new seedling that was sent out in limited quantities last season at $3.00 per pound, $80 per bushel, and in one instance was sold as high as $300 for a single barrel. On trial it proves to be equalled in earliness by but two or three varieties now before the public; while in vigor of growth, productiveness and size of the tubers, it is far ahead of any other early sort. In many instances small lots have yielded over one hundred fold. Its vigor is such that four bushels cut into single eyes, planted fifteen inches apart in drills three and a half feet apart, have proved ample seeding for an acre, the vines so fully occupying the ground, that an observer at a few rods distant could not tell which way the drills run. In color the skin of the Early Rose when ripe is of a faint pink, while the flesh is quite white. In form it varies from nearly round to oblong—being generally oblong. It cooks dry throughout, and the quality is all that could be desired. Grown side by side with the Early Goodrich, it proves about a fortnight earlier.

The Early Rose was originated in Rutland county, Vermont, by Mr. Albert Bresee. Mr. J. J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass., whose advertisement appears in our columns, has grown several acres of them the past season, and makes the above report as the result of his experiment.

The Cattle Shows.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The magnificent weather of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, drew out a very large attendance at the various exhibitions, giving a pecuniary success which their less fortunate contemporaries, whose exhibitions occurred on some of the stormy days of the week before, did not realise.

The annual exhibition of the venerable Essex Society was held at Newburyport on the 29th and 30th ults.

This Society has been unfortunate in the matter of weather during the past few exhibitions, and such pleasant weather as that of this fair, was a doubly gratifying event. There are few societies in the State in the success of which a deeper interest is felt throughout the county than in that of old Essex. The farmers and manufacturers from all parts of the county contribute to the exhibition very liberally, especially those in the immediate vicinity of the place in which the fair is held, and the people flock to the exhibition in numbers which are a fair index of the attractiveness of the society's exhibition.

The Essex Society has migrated every second year from one city or town to another, and has thus enlisted the scientific and practical farmers in every section. There are numerous Farmer's Clubs in different parts of the county, but only one Agricultural Society. The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and mechanical implements; the ploughing and drawing matches, and the address are all open to the public without charge, and the society has neither "grounds" nor a "race track." But its members are not subjected to annual assessments or importuned for donations; there are some ten thousand dollars well invested by its treasurer; it has an experimental farm in Topsfield, and a well selected agricultural library in Salem; and its annual volume of transactions is always instructive and generally interesting.

Another time honored peculiarity of the society is the selection of its annual orators, who have always been residents of the county. Among them have been Henry Colman, Caleb Cushing, Leverett Saltonstall, Leonard Withington, Daniel P. King, Henry K. Oliver, Allen W. Dodge, James H. Duncan, George J. L. Colby, Richard S. Fay, Ebenezer Mosely and other "men of Essex" of less note. Daniel Webster used to attend the Essex cattle shows with pleasure, and at the show of 1858, Edward Everett, in an eloquent dinner table speech, recalled his remarks on a similar occasion in 1836, when he was present as Governor of the Commonwealth.

Gen. Wm. Sutton, who was for many years the efficient Treasurer of the Society, is now its President, and is ably seconded by Chas. P. Preston, Esq., the Secretary.

The City Hall was devoted to the display of articles which required to be within doors, and presented a beautiful appearance. It was completely filled with specimens of fruit, vegetables and fancy articles arranged in a way which could not but please the eye of the spectator. Four long tables reaching nearly the entire length of the hall were devoted to the display of fruit, which was very large and fine. Two tables were covered with apples, and a like number with pears. The display of apples was tempting indeed, and in it were nearly all the varieties found to flourish in this part of the country. The Gravensteins appeared to be in the majority, and luscious looking specimens of them were on exhibition. The number of exhibitors was quite large, very many individuals having a dozen or so on exhibition. There were a number of large exhibitors, among whom were Charles H. Lake of Topsfield, B. J. Gerrish of Newburyport, T. C. Thurlow of West Newbury, P. T. Winkley of Newburyport, Josiah Newhall of Lynnfield, R. T. Jacques of Newbury, Benj. P. Ware of Marblehead, and Wm. W. Perkins of Newbury.

The show of pears was also very large and very fine, and the competitors comprised a very large number of persons. They were all finely put upon the tables, and made a tempting display. The varieties were choice and extensive, and showed that great care had been taken in the production of fine fruit of this kind. Among the largest exhibitors were Charles M. Bailey of Newburyport, T. H. Boardman of Newburyport, Wm. Maloon of Salem, Otis Delano of Newburyport, J. P. Pierson of Newburyport, H. Pevrin of Newburyport, Benj. P. Ware of Marblehead, W. H. Brewster of Newburyport, Isaac O. Noyes of Newburyport, Charles H. Lake of Topsfield, T. K. Bartlett of Newburyport, S. M. Gale of Newburyport, Rufus S. Griffith of Newburyport, Samuel B. Tappan of Newburyport, Thomas H. Cutter and E. S. Tappan of Newburyport.

The display of grapes occupied one small table in the hall and an anteroom, and was finer even than usual. The contributors in this branch were also quite numerous, but among the more prominent ones were Robert Bayley of Newburyport, G. W. Gage of Methuen, N. T. Stickney of Groveland, C. H. Ireland and W. Kidder of Newburyport, and I. Whittier of Amesbury. The display attracted much attention. In the same ante room was also the exhibition of peaches, which, although not large, was still up to the point in quality. The specimens contributed were fair and clear and rich looking, and with the grapes gave the room a decidedly tempting appearance. The principal exhibitors were Wm. Wheelright, L. P. Ingraham of Newburyport, and J. M. Ives of Salem. A plate of fine looking quinces exhibited by Capt. David Wood of Newburyport, was the only one of that kind of fruit.

In cut flowers, Gladiolas and Asters were as usual in the majority, and there was quite a display of each. The collection of hot house plants was especially large and fine, and was more varied and interesting than is ordinarily the case.

In entries of butter, cheese, bread and honey, the number of competitors was not large, except in butter, but the display was very fine and tempting.

The outside display was larger than it has been for several years. The show of cattle was very extensive, and probably some of the very finest specimens in the country were in the pens. The arrangements for their exhibition were very good, and the Mall was thronged with people throughout the day, viewing them and commenting upon their superior points. The number of contributors was very large, and each exhibitor had but a small number on exhibition. The breeds were mainly Ayrshires, Durhams and Jerseys, with crosses, and some fine full blooded specimens of each were exhibited. Mr. Wm. A. Russell had the only exhibition of full-blooded Dutch cattle, and again showed his mammoth bull, Zuyder Zee, weighing 2500 pounds. The exhibition of sheep was small, and comprised a few of the Coltswold, South Down and Merino breed, but attracted considerable attention.

The exhibition of horses was large and fine, coming from all parts of the country. The number of contributors was very large, and the quality of the stock showed that great attention had been paid to breeding.

The poultry department, on the other side, was unusually large, and attracted a good deal of notice from lovers of good horses. The exhibition of poultry was also quite large, although not fully up to previous years. The specimens on exhibition were fine, however. A collection of twenty varieties of imported pigeons, including some of the famous carrier pigeons, attracted much attention. There were twelve pens full of turkeys, peacefully grunting their satisfaction at being at the show.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, and of course was an able and brilliant effort.

The following are a few of the premiums awarded at our time of writing:—

Milch Cows—21 premium of $5 to Paul T. Winkley of Newburyport.

Steers—$5 to Alfred Kimball of Bradford; $ 00 to Romulus Jacques of West Newbury. Yearling, Paul S. Winkley of Newburyport.

Colts—Four year, $40 to Romulus Jacques of West Newbury; $ 00 to Edward F. Knight of Newbury. Three year, Dr. F. Appleton of Ipswich, $ 00; $ 00 to John Swinerton of Danvers. Two year old, $ 00 to A. Newhall of Newburyport; $ 00 to D. Dodge of West of Amesbury. Yearlings, $ 00 to Mr. Battelle of Newburyport; $ 00 to J. C. Rolfe, of Newbury.

Working Oxen—Thirteen pairs competed—$12 to Francis Dodge of Danvers; $ 00 to Silas Little of Newbury. Gratuity of $ 00 to Romulus Jacques of West Newbury.

Working Steers—Three entries—$5 to Geo. A. Randall of Newbury; $ 00 to Silas Little of Newbury. Gratuity of $ 00 to Romulus Jacques of West Newbury.

Agricultural Implements—$5 to C. P. Preston of Danvers, for a two-horse mower; $ 00 to S. A. Merrill of Danvers, for American hay ladder; $ 00 to Fitchburg Company for Bay State horse rake; $ 00 to J. S. Preston for Raymond's horse pitchfork; $ 00 to Gutterson & Belcher for beet lifter; $ 00 to S. M. Ayers of Boxford; $ 00 to Parker, Gannett & Osgood for a collection of implements.

Vegetables—$12 to S. A. Merrill of Danvers; 10 00 to Wm. Huff of Newburyport; $ 00 to J. J. Gregory of Marblehead; $ 00 to A. T. Newhall of Newburyport.

Family Horses—$10 to Plummer & Balch of Newburyport; $ 00 to E. Griffin of Newburyport.

Cattle—Best beef animal to Charles Adams of Newbury; best Jersey bull to A. B. Fellows of Ipswich; best Ayrshire bull to Moses Little of Newbury; best short horn bull to Ben. Perley Moore of West Newbury; best Milch cow, third premium, to Paul T. Winkley of Newburyport; best three year old Heifer to Francis Dane of Hamilton; best two year old Heifer to Moses Coleman of Newbury; best yearling Heifer to Joseph Kittredge of North Andover; best lot of calves to A. T. Newhall of Newburyport; best pair of Working Oxen to Francis Dodge of Danvers; best pair of Working Steers to George A. Randall of Newbury; best two year old Steer to Alfred Kimball of Bradford; best yearling do. to Paul S. Winkley of Newburyport.

Horses—Best stallion, to Ezra C. Downing of Amesbury, for Green Mountain Morgan; best 3 year old do., to F. W. Quimby of Amesbury, for Adelaide G. II.; best brood mare, to Francis Dane of Hamilton; best family horse, to Plummer & Balch of Newburyport; best pair of draft horses, to Orrin Putnam of Danvers; second do., to S. A. Merrill of Danvers; best 4 year old colt, to R. Jacques of West Newbury; best 3 year old do., to D. F. Appleton of Ipswich; best 2 year old, to A. T. Merrill of Newburyport; best yearling, to Eldridge Battelle of Newburyport.

Swine—Best boar to Moses Colman of Newburyport; breeding sow, to Moses Little of Newburyport.

Sheep—Best flock of coarse wooled, to R. Jaques of West Newbury; best buck, to Joseph Kittridge of North Andover; best lot of lambs, to R. Jaques of West Newbury.

Poultry—Best show, to E. S. Tappan of Haverhill.

Ploughing—Double teams, to E. S. Bray of Newbury. Single teams, R. T. Jaques of Newbury; second premium to Thomas C. Ordway of West Newbury. With horses, R. H. Little of Newbury; second premium to Orrin Putnam of Danvers. With side hill plough, to Samuel Moody of West Newbury; second premium to Kittridge & Foster of North Andover; by boys under 19 years of age, to Albert B. Ordway of West Newbury; second do. to Chas. Fish of Danvers; 3d do. to Eben Dodge of Danvers.

Dairy Products—Best butter, to A. F. Hobbs of Wenham; best cheese, to N. W. Moody of Newbury.

Bread—Graniteles to R. J. Woodman of Newburyport, Mary Braxton, Anna Titcomb of Rowley, John Pearson, Jr., of Newburyport, Lizzie A. Smith of Newburyport.

Pears—Best collection of ten varieties, to Wm. Maloon of Salem.

Apples—Best collection of 20 varieties, to C. H. Lake of Topsfield.

Peaches—Best collection, to Wm. Wheelright of Newburyport.

Assorted Fruit—To Peter Ward of Danvers; 2d premium to Wm. Currier of Newburyport.

Grapes—Best collection of cold house, to Capt. Robert Bayley of Newburyport; best plate, to G. W. Gage of Methuen.

Vegetables—Premium for boys, 1st, to Ernest G. Merrill of Danvers; 2d, to Frank Burns of Boxford; 3d, to John L. Somerby of Newburyport; 4th, to Eben E. Luther of Newburyport.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The forty-ninth annual exhibition of this society took place at Bridgewater on Thursday and Friday of week before last. The extremely inclement weather affected this fair, as it has many of the others, and pecuniarily considered its success was not so great as it would have been had better weather prevailed.

There was an excellent display of live stock, and the show of farm products was very good.

There was no regular address at the annual dinner, as there has been in years past by an appointed orator, but speeches were made by Hon. Chas. G. Davis, President of the Society, Col. W. S. Clark, President of the Agricultural College and others.

The following are some of the first class premiums awarded:

Beef Cattle.—Oxen, 1st, to Henry H. Whitman, West Bridgewater; Cows, 1st, to Elisha G. Leach, Bridgewater.

Bulls, Jersey, 1st, to E. B. Thompson, Halifax; Ayrshire, 1st, to E. Y. Hayward, East Bridgewater.

Working Oxen—First class, 1st, to Thomas Jackson, North Bridgewater; second class, 1st, to Martin Wool, Bridgewater.

Steers—Three year old, 1st, to Thomas Smith, Middleboro'; one year old, 1st, to S. S. Keith, Bridgewater.

Calves—Ayrshire bull calf, 1st, to J. F. Leach, of Bridgewater; heifer calf, 1st, to Spencer Leonard, Bridgewater.

Swine—Chester, 1st, to Isaac C. Wilbur, Bridgewater; breeding sow, Chester, 1st, to E. Y. Hayward, East Bridgewater; litter pigs, 1st, to E. Y. Hayward.

Sheep—Flock, 1st, to S. W. Bates, of Bridgewater.

Poultry—Brahmas, 1st, to Philander Pratt, East Bridgewater; Leghorns, 1st to Rankin & Howard, North Bridgewater; Marsh Shanghaes, 1st to W. H. Sylvester, North Bridgewater; Rankin & Howard take first premium on Dorkings, Golden Polands, Black Polands, Silver Hamburgs, and Seabright Bantams; A. Rankin, of Rochester, takes first premium on Golden Hamburgs, Black Spanish, Brown Turkeys, Bremen Geese, Poland Ducks, Aylesbury Ducks.

Ploughing—With one yoke oxen, 1st to C. Gurney, Bridgewater; with pair horses, 1st to Nath Southworth, East Bridgewater.

Vegetables—Collections, 1st to Walter H Alden, of Bridgewater.

Butter—1st, to Mrs. Nahum Leonard, West Bridgewater; 2d, to Miss Lizzie Parkhurst, Lakeville; 3d, to Mrs. A. Waldo Bassett, Bridgewater.

Cheese—1st, to Mrs. Vassal Keith, Bridgewater; 2d, Mrs. Olive S. Pratt, Bridgewater; 3d, Mrs. Harriet G. Porter, Halifax.

Colts—Three years old, 1st premium to D. H. Gilbert, Plymouth; two years old, 1st premium to Thomas Ames, Bridgewater.

Milch Cows—Herd, 1st, to Chas. G. Davis, Plymouth; Ayrshire, 1st, to James F. Leach, Bridgewater; Gr

74 of the grades, comprising 8 bulls, 20 cows, 33 heifers, and 13 heifer calves. There were 17 oxives entered under the distinct premium for pens of those animals, and a premium for pens of those animals, and a premium for pens of those animals, and a

CATTLE MARKET.

demand slow, and hold-rs were ncouraging terms to effect sales. The ssy at quotations; receipts 7 [illegible] good 8@ 8½c; prime to extra

—receipts 44 903 head; sheep to prime prices; quotations 4½@7c; ght after, and 10 lower, closing fferings.

d prices a trifle lower than last 21 003 head; quotations 9@10c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The cattle market opened with a fair interior stock; sales about 1800 at 6@6½c.

ported at 6@7c.

rejected, exc pt for Eastern mar- @9c; Illinois 10@10½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

ipts continue very largely in ed, and consequently the market depressed. At the opening of are fully 3 000 head on sale; loss d purchasers, and those at a t prices. The quality of stock of a better grade, embracing fifty fine steers. Many of these n first hands. Since the rrots red the pastures, cattle can no them alone, and resort must at once forcing on to market. droves of southern cattle are ne, they will now, no doubt, be the market, and as the weather acking cattle does will no doubt peller on them. All who can it!.., should certainly do so weather for packing. Quotations ered almost nominal. Cattle 500 lb., are held at $6 75@7 to 1,000, average $5 [illegible]@6; ages for fat cattle sustained at 70 common lots, covering all kinds and

dlose with a duller and droop- only o erati g in the smallest n only demanded for this class of chers, with sales of best lots 92 00@9 25 c. for common to me-

CATTLE MARKET.

follows: Old cows and scals ordinary thin steers, cows and to fair stock cattle $3 75@5 50; @6; and the very best beeves ne average price being about rket closed dull at about the ces for common and inferior 5 @ 100 lbs lower.

t has been only moderately past week, and under a good have improved about 1@2c. ew Fat sheep at 4½@5½c; 5@6c; lambs at 8@9c

of hogs during the past week to the demand, but rates no lower. Prices ranged as to- dle live hogs 6½@6¾, and good 6 75@7 00 lbs net.

FISH MARKET.

ast sales at 4½. Market firm, very scarce; but one or two red the present week. We 5@5½; No 2 $4 12; Shore are is or No 1 at $5; No 2 $4 50 @ $5.

tion. [Advertiser.

RD OIL MARKET.

s active, but holders are firm were made of 100 bbls, in are.

nd we learn of but one trans- 50 bbls crude winter at $1 45, Chalmette's Shipping List.

WOOL MARKET.

estic wool continues active the past week, foot up a Manufacturers have appeared ing, pay very close ngs of the market, watching ch up desirable lots of staple ers are free buyers. e bulk of w ol now in the material advance, so that the ink in supplying their wants. ers during the past few ys in Boston and New re in moderate, and most a tisfactorily ahead of their in- better prices, reflecting nce to a range corresponding wool importations under the larger establishments have stock of 1,500,000@2 000 bs there are many who have 1,000,000 lbs for sale, marce generally were unsound. ere is very little good wool- ther operations accordingly. rnishes an abundant supply rums and most of the mill eir machinery up to its full were wholly or partially su- ng and summer, have lately w working on full time.

s that reasonable products and for the most part at derate prices both dealers, Moreover, the volume of trade ses to be liberal and to the season. Although desir- manufacture are sold quite and interior trade are not the South, with more abun- ower yards ready, has not Manufacturers in view of their spring business, are ages of this improved grade hastening to "make hay

ring style of goods wanted for he demand for low and me- very active, and the market ost of staple. All that is it is at the present time. mall lots of our dealers, and ivance of @@c % lb upon last week's sales are firmly t noted, but the demand is ood super pulled wools are hter, now ruling as fast as le outside rate for Eastern- mand, but at relatively low Indiana value, we seem to ace where we were during ools were worth more than

ry scarce, and so much want- to make their own blankets- ative have advanced to 57@ 75c, during the past week, new arriving are snapped up California wool is in active ot the fall clip, and some of ho have lately sold at 60 wool, of the better grades, y freely with the decline in e been in very small lots

& SHOE MARKET.

ll and sea for the week from 22 95 cases against 26,182 ding week of last year. The ases are 21,758 cases, 17,506 cases.

which was noticeable last ished and yesterday and ness quiet. There are a few been led by harness their stock of 1@2 rates of freights, about $1 @1 25 per hundred be

PRICES.

Boots and Shoes, Leather and Hides.

Monthly Market.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

Corrected by Hiland, Smith Co., Nos. 97 & 99

Potatoes, bbl	2 25@2 50
" new	0@ 0
Onions, bunch	4@ 5
Oranges, bun	0@ 0
Havana	0@ 5 00
Messina, box	3 00@ 5 00
Apples, new, bl	2@ 4 00
Lemons, box	0@ 0 00
White Beans,	
₩ bush	3 50 @4 00
Pea Beans,	
₩ bush	4 50@4 60
Pickles, bbl	10 00@1000

SEEDS.

Corrected by J. Breck Son, 51 and 52 N. Market

Herds Grass,	
₩ bush	3 00@3 50
Red Top, ₩ sack	2 @3 00
Red Clover,	
₩ lb	@ 13
Fowl Meadow,	
₩ bush	4 00 @4 50
R. I. Bent Grass,	
₩ bush	3 50@4 00
Clover,	
White Dutch	15@ 40
Millet,	
₩ bush	3 50 @4 00
Barley,	
₩ bush	@
Buckwheat,	
₩ bush	2 25@2 50
Hungarian Grass,	
Seed, ₩ bush	2 50@3 00
Wheat, Winter,	
₩ bush	2 50@ 2 60
Flax Seed	3 00 @3 10
Winter Rye, bu	2 00 @2 25

HAY

Country Hay,	
₩ 100 lbs	1 20 @1 30
Eastern, pressed,	
₩ ton	30 00@32 00
Straw,	
₩ 100 lbs	1 15@ 1 25

READ AND RUN.

— The great tidal wave that was felt at Hawaii, reached the shore of California and Oregon, three and five thousand miles distant.

— It is said that Queen Isabella of Spain has invested largely in American securities, and that she may at last find a refuge in this country.

— Out in Kentucky the crops of nuts and apples are large enough to make the people feel positively New England-ish.

— Mrs. Lincoln, with her youngest son, has gone to Europe.

— Gen. Banks carried a musket as a private, in the last turnout of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

— It is thought that one of the Sandwich Islands is positively settling.

— The bones of another mastodon have been found in Canada.

— There have of late been several heavy rains in many of the Gulf States.

— The cotton crop is set down now at two million bales.

— Madame Rachel is the great London quack who took in titled ladies of property with her pretence that, by bathing in her preparations, they would again become "as beautiful as ever."

— The good housewives are now busying themselves with the canning business. Things will taste good next winter.

— Spain is at present going through an election for a Junta.

— The American Chambers of Commerce at Liverpool are to give a dinner to Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley.

— The allies are forcing another march on the fortified Paraguayans.

— The Legislature of Georgia has granted aid to the amount of three millions of dollars to the railroads of the State.

— Bond robberies have become almost the commonest occurrences recorded.

— The American Tract Society of Boston is again dissociated from the New York Society.

— October is to be a notable month for religious conventions.

— Spain is the last European nation to hold fast to slavery, which she permits in Cuba.

— The oyster trade at Baltimore, and all along the Chesapeake, has opened for the winter.

— A large and brilliant meteor recently burst and burst in the heavens over Troy, N. Y.

— Some noted speculations respecting the nature of the sun have been put forth by French astronomers, based on their view of the recent eclipse on the other side of the world.

— The fallen skating rink in this city will be rebuilt.

— A great many Americans are now returning from abroad.

— The authorities of a town in Hungary give notice that all profanity will be duly punished, as it is the cause of earthquakes!

— The theatres in Boston are all lively and filled.

— Forty thousand tons of coal were moved from the mines, within thirty-six hours last week.

— The Mexican official journal makes out that everything is perfectly lovely in that strange country at the present time.

— The Agricultural Shows are beginning to draw to a close. They have been striking successes in all the States, this fall.

— Gen. Sheridan is determined to proceed against the troublesome Indians with all possible vigor.

— The signs at the crossings of the Pacific Railroad are said to read—"Look out for Injuns!"

— Bulwer is called the "ugliest" man in Parliament.

— No English sovereign ever visited Switzerland before Queen Victoria.

— A British baronet has recently died in Dunman's Land—a convict.

— A man by the name of Howe is now engaged in navigating the Erie Canal in a yacht.

— We hope he will finish his voyage before the canal freezes over.

— Lady Franklin is said to be eighty years old.

— Had Daniel Webster lived to the present month, which is the anniversary of his death, he would have been eighty-six years old.

— A money order system is to be established between Germany and the United States.

— President Hill has resigned his office of Harvard College.

— Victoria has gone to Balmoral, and Napoleon has followed her there.

— Bismark is expected daily in England.

— Sixty thousand more persons have visited Saratoga this season than at any season before.

— The story about Prentice's having been released from the *Louisville Journal* is untrue. Nor is he penniless. We are glad to say it of so eminent a journalist.

— Mr. Deville and Miss Damm have been married in Buffalo. The conjunction is a perfectly natural one.

— Beans are growing abundant in New Hampshire and Vermont.

— The presence of coolies in the Sandwich Islands threatens civil disorders of a serious character.

— The British press continues to growl at the Chinese Embassy. It has not yet been officially received in England.

— The Erie and New York Central railroads have opened another war of competition over charges on freight.

— It is believed that Napoleon will manage the Spanish Revolution as to its practical results.

— A fatal horse epidemic prevails on the north end of Long Island.

— Italy has appointed a Minister to Mexico who will represent France likewise.

— Nearly one hundred and fifty million of lumber have been surveyed in Bangor since January.

— There has been a dreadful murder at Yarmouth, Vt.

— The women are going to vote in Great Barrington, at this election, wherever they can.

— Two hundred and sixty patents were issued last week.

— A submarine cable has been successfully laid between Malta and Alexandria.

— Punshon, the popular English preacher and the Methodist persuasion, has been addressing to crowded houses in Boston.

— The Spanish Legation at Washington is in a state of dubiety—being neither fish, nor good red herring.

— The Bourbons in Europe have all "gone up," in this country the Bourbon has gone down.

— Poisoning by taking something else for the salts and seidlitz powders, has become rather common in New York.

— There has been a great flood in Louisiana, and a large part of New Orleans is under water.

— A Boston angler lately caught a *big nine pound* lake trout in Maine, to the great wonder and admiration when it arrived in town.

— A ruffian having been put off a street car in Cincinnati, threw a stone at the conductor and killed a lady.

— An old North Carolina couple boast of one hundred descendants, not one of whom wears or drinks.

— Chicago is trying on the bull-fight idea, but the critters don't work according to order.

— Another couple have been married in Mammoth Cave. We hope their vows are not hollow.

Read "A Panorama of Wonders," in another column.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

COUNTY AND TOWN.

MAINE.

Waldo.....Oct 13-15

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hampden East.....Palmer.....Oct 13-16
Barnstable Co.....Barnstable.....Oct 13-16
Martha's Vineyard.....West Tisbury....Oct 20-21

New Advertisements.

THE

"EARLY ROSE" POTATO

A DECIDED SUCCESS.

THE ORIGINAL STOCK.

THE GOOD QUALITIES which recommend this popular variety are:—

1st. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other Potato.

2d. It is of larger average size than any other Early Potato.

3d. It is in table quality and delicacy and flavor without an equal.

4th. It is in productiveness the most astonishing variety ever offered to the public, and the reports of the yield from single pounds the present season are marvellous.

Extracts from Correspondence.

We give below a few reports from parties who purchased seed of us the past spring, which show in what estimation this popular variety is held.

From George K. Edwards, Southampton, Mass.

"From the one pound of 'Early Rose' received from you, I dug 95 *pounds* of as large and handsome potatoes as I ever saw."

From Thomas C. Andrews, Moorestown, N. J.

"I had 'Early Rose' Potatoes *weighing half a pound in seven weeks* from planting. One of my friends planted 5 pounds and dug *eight bushels*."—(At the rate of 96 pounds from one.)

From A. S. Rollins, Waterloo, N. Y.

"I planted 5 pounds of 'Early Rose' Potatoes received from you last spring, and my crop is 91 *bushels*, at the rate of *18 pounds from one*. I expect to plant all I have and more if I can get them."

From G. & S. Foalt, Nurserymen, Norwalk, Ohio.

"We bought of you last spring one pound of 'Early Rose' Potatoes, and have just dug the crop from one half of them, and we have (by measure) *44 bushels*. We do not think the other half will do quite as well, but are confident we shall get 3 bushels from it, making *75 bushels or 140 pounds from one pound of seed*."

We might easily fill several numbers of this paper with similar reports, but deem the above sufficient to convince the public that the EARLY ROSE is the BEST EARLY POTATO.

We would urge upon the Farmers the advantage and import nce of purchasing their seed potatoes in the Fall, as in most localities they will waste in the plant before we can ship them from here without dan er of freezing, and the prices will be advanced in the spring.

The following prices have been fixed upon for Fall sales. *The cash is in all cases to accompany the order*, tirre-backs, Post Office Orders, or New York Drafts may be se.t.

1 pound, postage prepaid.....$1.00
3 " " " 2.00
¼ peck, (15 pounds).....5.00
½ bushel (30 pounds).....8.00
1 bushel (60 pounds).....15.00
1 barrel, 2½ bushels, (165 pounds).....40.00

☞ All orders packed and delivered at Express Office, free, when our responsibility ceases

☞ No order accepted unless accompanied by the cash.

☞ Orders will be booked and filled in rotation as received.

☞ Purchasers will please give full shipping directions.

☞ Unless otherwise ordered, all but mail packages will be sent by express.

☞ A full Descriptive and Illustrated Circular sent free.

Address

GEORGE W. BEST,

13 BROAD STREET,

oct10-3t Utica, N. Y.

Wanted.

WANTED by a native born Yankee, to hir for a term of years, or to work on shares, a good Farm in a good neighborhood and near market. Any one that has a place to let can hear of a good tenant by addressing JOHN R. TRACY, oct10-1t* Westminster, Conn.

Ayrshire Stock For Sale.

4 COWS, 3 HEIFERS and BULL, three of pure blood, the others high grades. Also, 4 new milch Cows. Apply to

WM. A. GUILD,
oct10 3t* Bedford, Mass.

Wanted the First of November,

TO take charge of a large Farm in Essex County, a thoroughly competent man and wife. The man must be a good judge of Stock and familiar with raising all the products of a dairy farm, must be a good worker himself, a good care taker, exact and know how to manage men.

The woman must be neat, prudent and have a thorough knowledge of butter making

A comfortable and pleasant place for such as know their duty and will perform it, but the reverse to those who fail in either, and such need not apply. The best of reference as to capacity, industry and integrity required.

Address, stating age and number of family, Box 3220, Post Office, Boston. oct10-2t*

10 Valuable Secrets for $1,

OR 25 cts. single. How to make Pianchette, Artificial Honey, Counterfeit Apples, Double Crops without Manure, Cure for Drunkenness, Fits, Dyspepsia. Anglers, Trappers and Horse Tamers' Secrets. Address H. E. STANNARD, Simonsville, Vt. oct10 2t

Harrison Potatoes.

THE subscriber offers for sale Harrison Potatoes at $6.00 per barrel. Second size suitable for planting $4.00 per barrel, delivered on cars, no charge for barrels. Also EARLY GOODRICH, GLEASON, CUZCOO and ORONO POTATOES at $4.00 per barrel; second size $3.00 per barrel.

Order early and avoid delay and disappointment at planting time. All orders accompanied by cash

JOHN L. COLE,
oct10-1t River Bend Farm, Williamstown, Mass.

Dodge Hayward's FERTILIZING COMPOUND,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EVER USED.

SOLD BY

JAMES OAKES,

OLD SALT HOUSE

No. 40 Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Delivered at the cars in Boston, in quantities not less than ten bags, $30 per ton. Including bags, ten to the ton.

EDGAR A. ROBBINS,

BUSINESS MANAGER,

No. 280 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

oct10-26t

For Sale,

In Somerville, a Farm of 12 acres of superior land, well fenced and situated, with 2½ story House, Stable and Carriage House, a most convenient Slaughter House, with Ice House attached. Apple and Pear Trees in bearing. Buildings nearly new.

ISAAC SHATTUCK,
oct10 3t 31 Exchange Street Room 3.

A. DURANT, AUCTIONEER,.....MELROSE.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, October 28, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of the late Seth Rich, situated on Howard Street, Melrose, near the Saugus line, consisting of a one story House, Barn and about four acres of land.

There is a fine orchard on the place, and about thirty cords of standing wood. Also built an acre of ornamental land near the Depot.

Sale positive, to close up an estate. Terms at sale.
oct10-3t* NELSON COCHRAN, Admr.

Auction.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, positive sale of a Farm in Rowley, about 2 miles from Rowley depot, on the main road to Newburyport & miles from Newburyport market. Said Farm contains 125 acres, well covered with about 300 Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, etc. Also plenty of Woodland. The buildings consist of a large two story House, with two L's, convenient for one or two families. Also a Barn 70 by 36, Corn Barn, Cider House, and other outbuildings. A never failing Well of beautiful water. Pump and wood shed attached to the house; there are also several Springs on the place. Cuts about 35 tons good English hay; and a large quantity of Black Grass and salt hay. The Stock comprises 6 oxen, 6 Cows, 2 Horses, and some young stock. Stock, Hay, Tools, etc., will be sold immediately after the sale of the Farm,—which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ If pleasant, if not, the first fair day.

By order of the Proprietor, J. M. TOWLE.
oct10-2t*

Guardian's Sale.

Pursuant to a license granted by the Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, will be sold on MONDAY, Oct. 26th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises all the right, title and interest, which Thomas L. Oliver and Mary E. Oliver, minors, have in and to about three acres of land near the great rocks, so called in East Stoughton, bounded south by the road, west by Page Street, north by land of Joseph Oliver and east by land of Thomas Clark and others; also another lot of land containing about six acres situated on the east side of the upper road so called, near the house of Stephen Oliver, and bounded west by said road, south by land of Dewey and others, east by land of Michael Keef, north by land of Stephen Oliver.

Conditions—The first named lot twenty-five dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the second lot one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale; the remainder in ten days on delivery of deed. GEORGE TALBOT, Guardian.

Stoughton, Oct. 5, 1868. oct10 3t

New Advertisements.

A

PANORAMA OF WONDERS.

I AM overwhelmed! There is nothing, ancient or modern, to compare with it—nothing. I am overwhelmed with its vast power in its extensive range, and the countless wonders which it panoramas before me. For four years the uninterrupted stream has continued to pour in upon me, daily increasing in volume and power. Here comes a letter from Jos. D. Ayers of East Greenboro, Vt., telling me of the cure of his **Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Lung Troubles,** by the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS**; and here comes one from N. Church, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, saying that the **NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured a child of **Deafness** of six years duration. There is a letter from A. Holbrook, of Matagorda, Texas, who rejoices that the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured his child of **Cholera Morbus,** his wife of **Chills and Fever** and **Enlarged Spleen,** and his neighbor of **Neuralgia**; and there is one from Mrs. M. Calvin, of Danby Four Corners, Vt., informing me that the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured her husband of **Jaundice** and of that unmanageable disease, **Diabetes,** her daughter of **Erysipelas,** and herself of **Neuralgia.** In one case it is a lady in Sacramento, Cal., who is cured of **Catarrh** by the **POWDERS,** and who straightway administers them to others and "cures up **Spasms, Fevers, Measles,** and fairly routs everything"; in another case, as reported by Mrs. F. W. Williams, of Waterville, Me., it is a lady whose eyesight is restored from a state of **Blindness** caused by a shock of **Palsy** two years before. Away off in Marysville, Cal., Thomas B. Atkinson, who has the **Chills,** buys a box of **SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** of a passing tin peddler, and though having "no more confidence in them than so much dust," yet they "cure his child like a charm"; and John Wreghlt, nearer by, at East Walnut Hill, Ohio, has a **great and unexpected wonder worked on him by the POWDERS,** they cure him of a **Rupture** of twenty five years' duration, to say nothing of his cured **Rheumatism.** From the east, Mrs. N. S. Dorr, of West Corrville, Me., reports that the doctors declare that Mrs. Melvin Lincoln **must** die in **three days,** and thereupon she takes **POWDERS,** and in **four days is seated at the breakfast table,** with her family; from the west, C. L. Child, of Decorah, Iowa, reports that the box sent to Mr. Moore **put him on his feet again,** and the box sent to himself cured his wife of **Kidney Complaint,** and his grandson of **Croup.** On the one hand, Nelson S. Woods, of Swan City, Neb., shouts that the **POWDERS** have **"knocked his rheumatism higher than a kite"**; on the other, a neighbor of H. Webster, of East Pembroke, N. Y., declares that he will not take one hundred dollars for his half box of Powders, because with the other half he cured his **Cough** and **Kidney Complaint** of four years standing. Seth Tobey, of Tannel City, Wis., has his **hearing restored;** and Jacob L. Sargent, of Plainview, Minn., has his **sore lips of fifty years duration** cured by a single box of the **POSITIVES.** But enough. The panorama is endless. The stream flows onward, a living, surging mass of testimony in favor of **SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** and their mission of mercy to humanity.

A MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE, SO SILENT, YET SO EFFICACIOUS. A penetrating, deep-searching, irresistable curative agent, standing alone, unrivalled, without an equal. **The POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS strike at the root of disease;** yet they do no violence to the system, causing no purging, no vomiting, no nausea, no narcotizing. **They soothe and charm and magnetize,** and steal into the centres of vitality, flooding them with currents of new life, and bathing them in streams of magnetism which give health, strength, vigor and elasticity to both body and mind.

THE POSITIVE POWDERS ARE SOOTHING AND MAGNETIC. They lull and hush the most sleepless and restless mind or the most agonized body into the sweet slumber of childhood and the gentle sleep of infancy. **They are all powerful** in controlling Spasms, Cramps, Convulsions, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance and Colic. **They allay** Fevers, and inflammations acute or chronic. **They cure** Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Diabetes, and Affections of the Kidneys. **They put to rout** all Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Nausea, Vomiting. **They charm away** Neuralgia, Sciatica, Flo Douloureux, Headache, Toothache, Earache, and Pains of all kinds. **They cure** Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and Dyspepsia in every form. **They are a silent but sure success** in all Female Diseases and Weaknesses. Thousands of patients report them to be **the best medicine ever used** in the above diseases, as well as in Catarrh, Brain Fever, Erysipelas, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever and Kindred Affections.

THE NEGATIVE POWDERS ARE STIMULATING AND ELECTRIC. They give strength and desirability to the relaxed or para yzed muscle or limb. **They open the vision** of the blind amaurotic eye. **They quicken and electrify** the paralyzed nerve, and the lost sense is restored, thus causing the deaf to hear again, the blind to see, and the dead of Taste, Smell or of Feeling. **They rouse the vital energies** of the patient in Typhoid and Typhus Fevers, and the prostration of death speedily gives way to the vigor and buoyancy of health.

In Fever and Ague in all of its forms, **the POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS know no such thing as fail**—the Negatives for the Chills, the Positives for the Fever.

The magic control of the Positive and Negative Powders over diseases of all kinds, is wonderful beyond all precedent.

They are adapted to all ages and both sexes and to every variety of disease, and in these respects they fire **THE GREATEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.**

PRINCELESS exist them. **AGENTS** are delighted with them. **DRUGGISTS** find ready sale for them. Printed terms to Agents and Physicians sent free.

Full explanations and directions accompany each Box. Descriptive circulars will be sent free. Also a **brief** description of the disease is given. Circulars sent free.

Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price,

PRICE. { 1 Box 44 Pos. Powders, $1. / 1 " 44 Neg. " 1. / 2 " 22 Pos. & 22 Neg. " 1. / 6 Boxes, " " " 5. / 12 " " " " 9.

Sums of $5 or over, sent by mail, should be sliced in the form of Post Office Money Orders, or Drafts on New York, *or else the letter should be registered*

Money mailed to us is at our risk.

OFFICE,

37 1-2 ST. MARKS PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Address,

PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M. D.,

BOX 5832, NEW YORK CITY.

For sale also by Druggists generally. If your Druggist has none on hand, send your money at once to Prof. Spence's address, as given above, and the Powders will be forwarded to you, postpaid, by return mail. 1y-oct10

Catarrh.

DR. DUBOIS' GREAT EUROPEAN

CATARRH REMEDY.

Warranted to Cure that L sthsome Disease.

CATARRH is a disease little understood by physicians; in fact many say there is no cure for it; but hundreds will testify to having been entirely cured by using DR. DUBOIS' CATARRH COMPOUND. Patients will not have to use more than one or two pa kages before they receive a benefit. Thousands have been cured BY USING ONE PACKAGE. This Remedy has met with great success in Europe, and has cured thousands of the worst cases.

Catarrh causes Drooping in the Throat, Hawking and Spitting, Sounds in the Head, Weak Eyes, Deafness, Headache, Tightness across the Forehead, Neuralgia, Hoarseness, Canker, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Asthma, and finally ending in the great terror of mankind—CONSUMPTION. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per package.

Wholesale Agents: Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover street; M. S. Burr & Co., 36 Tremont St., Boston.

DR. H. W. DUBOIS, Proprietor, 72 Friend St., Boston, where the Remedy can be tested, free of expense. Send for Circular. oct10 13t

American Bee Journal.

VOL. 4. No. 4.—OCTOBER.

CONTENTS: Practical Bee Culture; Expanette, or Bantoin; The Past Season; Wintering Bees; Shallow Hives; Melilot Clover; Bee Hives; Dividers; Queens; Wintering Bees on their Summer Stands; Do Italian Bees Work Freely on Red Clover? Tennessee Apiarian Society; How I became an Apiarianist. Only Twenty-five cents per annum. Specimens sent on application.

SAMUEL WAGNER,
Editor and Proprietor of an Bee Journal.
oct10-1t* Washington, D. C.

80,000 Copies Sold

OF THE

JUBILATE.

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC for Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Conventions, &c. by L. O. EMERSON, Author of "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes," &c.

The Best Book for Choirs,
The Best Book for Schools,
The Best Book for Societies,
The Best Book for Conventions,
The Best Book for Practice,
The Best Book for Social Singing,
The Best Book for Families,
The Best Book for all Singers.

Price $1 38. Sent post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St. oct10

Epilepsy, or Fits.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known to the afflicted, in a remedy discovered by a Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, for Fits never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 10 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. oct10 2t

Oxygen Inhalation.

CHRONIC CATARRH, SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, and all forms of Chronic Diseases, treated successfully by OXYGENIZED INHALATION. Remedy sent by express to all parts of the country, with full directions. Send for Circular. Office 19 Chauncy street, Boston.

WM. E. ROGERS, M. D.
oct10 3t

Holloway's Ointment.

RHEUMATISM. It is not necessary to hobble through life on crutches because an attack of rheumatism, improperly treated, has resulted in the stiffening of a limb. Apply Holloway's Ointment to the joints affected; rub it in with a will, and persist in this course until the tense sinews begin to yield to its softening properties. The worst cases of contraction may be relieved by this process. Sold by all druggists. oct10-11p

New Advertisements.

W. B. Wadman,

HAVING opened the elegant and capacious store,

Nos. 83 & 85 NORTH STREET,

(Near Blackstone Street,)

Is now prepared to supply the demand for the celebrated BARSTOW STOVE COMPANY'S GOODS, including

The Barstow Range,
The Barstow Furnace,
The Barstow Cook Stove.

—ALSO—

Briggs' Patent Automatic Heat and Draft Regulator.

—AND—

Wadman's Patent Coal and Ash Sifter.

☞ Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to all kinds of

REPAIRING.

W. B. WADMAN,

83 & 85 North Street, (near Blackstone St.,)

—AND—

1107 & 1109 Washington St., Boston.

oct10-tf

Auction Sale of Live Stock.

I will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, Belmont, Mass., a portion of my stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and ANGORA GOATS.

Catalogues forwarded on application after Oct. 20.
oct10-3t WINTHROP W. CHENERY.

NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

PAID IN FULL.

BRANCH OFFICE:

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To which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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EMERSON W. PEET, Secr tary and Actuary.

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Offered by this Company, are:

IT IS A NATIONAL COMPANY, CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS, 1865.

IT HAS A PAID UP CAPITAL OF $1,000,000

IT OFFERS LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

IT FURNISHES LARGER INSURANCE THAN OTHER COMPANIES FOR THE SAME MONEY.

IT IS DEFINITE AND CERTAIN IN ITS TERMS.

IT IS A HOME COMPANY IN EVERY LOCALITY.

ITS POLICIES are EXEMPT FROM ATTACHMENT.

THERE ARE NO UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS IN THE P. LICIES.

EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN THAT WILL PAY INSURED THEIR FULL AMOUNT AND RETURN ALL THE PREMIUMS, SO THAT THE INSURANCE COSTS ONLY THE INTEREST ON THE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN WHICH PAY TO THE INSURED, AFTER A CERTAIN NUMBER OF YEARS, DURING LIFE, AN ANNUAL INCOME OF ONE-TENTH, THE AMOUNT NAMED IN THE POLICY.

NO EXTRA RATE IS CHARGED FOR RISKS UPON THE LIVES OF FEMALES

IT INSURES BUT TO PAY DIVIDENDS, BUT AT SO LOW A COST THAT DIVIDENDS WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE.

☞ LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and application from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsements, should be addressed to THE COMPANY'S MANAGER FOR NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
F. A. ROLLINS, } Of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CHANDLER, }
J. P. TUCKER, MANAGER.
3 Merchants' Exchange, State St., Boston.
oct7-4t

My Catalogue

—OF—

HYACINTHS,

TULIPS, CROCUSES,

—AND—

OTHER HARDY BULBS,

Sent Free! Free!! Free!!!

Address WM. H. LYMAN,
oct3 9t Leverett, Mass.

"Willard" and "Early Rose."

MR. C. W. GLEASON of Massachusetts, one of the three persons to whom the late Mr. Goodrich was accustomed to send out his seedling potatoes for testing before introducing them to the public, and in honor of whom he named his Gleason potato, has for years probably been more largely engaged in raising new seedling potatoes than any man in New England.

Last Spring I purchased of him the entire stock of his "Willard" seedling, a seedling from the Early Goodrich which he considers the best of all the hundreds he h s thus far raised. The "Willard" proves to be enormously productive, and is a potato of great promise. I now offer to send one potato of this new seedling gratis, with every peck of Early Rose; 6 with each bushel, and sixteen with each barrel. My stock of Early Rose was procured directly from the original growers at $70 per bushel, and is *warranted true.* My rates this fall are:—

One pound, (post-paid)	$1 00
Three pounds,	2 50
One peck, (15 pounds)	5 00
One bushel, (60 pounds)	15.00
One barrel, (165 pounds)	40 00
Early Goodrich per barrel	$5.00
Early Sebec " "	5.00
Harrison " "	7.00
Gleason " "	5.00

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
oct5 5t Marblehead, Mass.

$15. Get the Best. $15.

Sent by Express, C. O. D.

THE IMPROVED OROIDE GOLD WATCHES

MANUFACTURED by us, are all Hunting cases, *finely chased and beautifully engraved, Patent Levers, full jeweled,* and very one fully warranted for six years, to keep correct time, and wear and not tar nish. They are equal in make and finish to the best gold and so perfect in resemblance, that the best judges can scarcely detect them from solid gold watches. They will wear and keep per fect time as long as carried.

We are now sending the best to any order by express, for $15 each, payable to the Express Agent on delivery. Address orders to

THE OROIDE WATCH COMPANY,
oct3 4t 186 Fulton street New York.

Wanted to Purchase,

ALDERNEY STOCK,

WITH PERFECT PEDIGREE,

Color Dark Fawn or Squirrel Grey,

from one to six years old.

WM. CROZIER,

sep12-tf Northport, Long Island.

Wanted.

ALL persons, male or female, wishing employment in any capacity, will receive assistance and advice by addressing the INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, P. O. Box 1054, Boston, Mass., and enclosing 25 cents.

N. B.—Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all applicants. sept26-3t

Grapes, Raspberries.

SALEM, ROGERS' HYBRID, and all other kinds, a large stock for sale low.

Also, CLARKE RASPBERRY PLANTS.

DENYS ZERNGIEBEL,
sept26-3t* Needham, Mass.

100 Farmers,

OR Farmers' Sons, can secure employment, paying from $100 to $150 per month, from now till next spring. Address at once,

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
sep19-13t* Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC GUANO.

THE following is taken from a letter from the Pacific Guano Co. Agents at Baltimore, M. D., Messrs. J. S. Reese & Co.

"Our good and valuable friend W. H. Young of Georgia, was with us to-day. He brings most encouraging accounts of the standing and effects of Pacific Guano in his region. The sales there will be limited only by ability to buy. Former advocates of Peruvian are thoroughly converted to Pacific. The inclosed slip he slipped from a Columbus paper. Although the caterpillar has attacked the crop, and have cut off the later fruit, Mr. Young thinks the planters will make out well at present prices, and money will be much more abundant in the country (South.) The crop will not be as effected this year as last as the planters will not be compelled to sell, and will hold if prices are low."

(The following is from a Columbus paper.

"A Great Crop, *notwithstanding the Worms.* We yesterday visited the plantation of Mr C. A. Peabody, in Lee county, Alabama, and found his cotton crop more prolific of bolls than any we ever saw or even conceived of before, but entirely stripped of every leaf, bloom and tender boll. The caterpillars have made sanitary work of it, stripping it in three or four days after their appearance. We noticed every cotton field on the road between this city and Mr. Peabody's, and found the worms at work in all of them—some already denuded of leaves and the late growth of fruit, and others only a day or two behind in the work of destruction. The entire destruction of the later growth in this whole section is now certain, and thereby the crop has probably been cut one-third short of the calculations of planters entertained a week or ten days ago.

But Mr. Peabody has made a *great* crop, notwithstanding this sudden destruction of the top growth. His improved modes of culture and judic

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE------BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

READ AND RUN.

—The great tidal wave that was felt at Hawaii, reached the shore of California and Oregon, three and five thousand miles distant.

—It is said that Queen Isabella of Spain is interested largely in American securities, and that she may at last find a refuge in this country.

—Out in Kentucky the crops of nuts and apples are large enough to make the people positively New England-ish.

—Mrs. Lincoln, with her youngest son, is gone to Europe.

—Gen. Banks carried a musket as a private, in the last turnout of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery.

—It is thought that one of the Sandwich Islands is positively settling.

—The bones of another mastodon have been found in Canada.

—There have of late been several heavy rains in many of the Gulf States.

—The cotton crop is set down now at two million bales.

—Madame Rachel is the great London quack who took in titled ladies of property with her presence that, by bathing in her compositions, they would again become "as beautiful as ever."

—The good housewives are now busying themselves with the canning business. Things will taste good next winter.

—Spain is at present going through an election for a Junta.

—The American Chambers of Commerce at Liverpool are to give a dinner to Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley.

—The allies are forcing another march on the fortified Paraguayans.

—The Legislature of Georgia has granted to the amount of three millions of dollars to the railroads of the State.

—Boot nubberies have become almost the common occurrences recorded.

—The American Tract Society of Boston again dissociated from the New York society.

—October is to be a notable month for Spain.

—Spain is the last European nation to put her to slavery, which she permits in Cuba.

—The oyster trade at Baltimore, and ct the bay above the Chesapeake, has opened for the winter.

—A large and brilliant meteor recently fell and burst in the heavens over Troy, N. Y.

—Some new speculations respecting the age of the sun have been put forth by scientific men, based on their view of the recent eclipse on the other side of the sun.

—The fallen skating rink in this city will be rebuilt.

—A great many Americans are now coming from abroad.

—The authorities of a town in Hungary have notice that all profanity will be duly fined, as it is the cause of earthquakes!

—The theatres in Boston are all lively and filled.

—Forty thousand tons of coal were moved from the mine, within thirty-six hours last week.

—The Mexican official journal makes out that everything is perfectly lovely in that large country at the present time.

—The Agricultural Shows are beginning to have a close. They have been striking successes in all the States, this fall.

—Gen. Sheridan is determined to protect against the troublesome Indians with a possible vigor.

—The signs at the crossings of the Pacific Road are said to read—"Look out for Injun!"

—Bulwer is called the "ugliest" man in Parliament.

—No English sovereign ever visited Ireland before Queen Victoria.

—A British baronet has recently died in Dodman's Land—a country.

—A man by the name of Howe is now engaged in navigating the Erie Canal in a boat.

—We hope he will finish his voyage before the canal freezes over.

—Lady Franklin is said to be eighty years old.

—Had Daniel Webster lived to the present month, which is the anniversary of his birth, he would have been eighty-six years old.

—A money order system is to be established between Germany and the United States.

—President Hill has resigned his office of Harvard College.

—Victoria has gone to Balmoral, and Osborne has followed her there.

—Bismark is expected daily in England.

—Sixty thousand more persons have visited Saratoga this season than at any season before.

—The story about Prentice's having been accused from the *Louisville Journal* is untrue.

—Nor is he penniless. We are glad to say it of so eminent a journalist.

—Mr. Deville and Miss Damm have been married in Buffalo. The conjunction is a peculiarly natural one.

—Heath are growing abundant in New Hampshire and Vermont.

—The presence of coolies in the Sandwich Islands threatens civil disorders of a serious character.

—The British press continues to growl over the Chinese Embassy. It has not yet decidedly received in England.

—The Erie and New York Central railroads opened another war of competition over charges on freight.

—It is believed that Napoleon will manage the Spanish Revolution as to its practicable.

—A fatal horse epidemic prevails on the east end of Long Island.

—Italy has appointed a Minister to Mexico who will represent France likewise.

—Nearly one hundred and fifty million of lumber have been surveyed in Bangor since January.

—There has been a dreadful murder at Woodborough, Vt.

—The women are going to vote in Great Britain, at this election, wherever they can. Two hundred and sixty patents were issued last week.

—A submarine cable has been successfully laid between Malta and Alexandria.

—Hanshon, the popular English preacher of the Methodist persuasion, has been preaching to crowded houses in Boston.

—The Spanish Legation at Washington is a state of dubiety—being neither fish, flesh nor good red herring.

—The Bourbons in Europe have all "up," in this country the Bourbon is down.

—Poisoning by taking something else for salts and seidlitz powders, has been rather common in New York.

—There has been a great flood in Louisiana, and a large part of New Orleans is under water.

—A Boston angler lately caught a nine pound lake trout in Maine. Excited wonder and admiration when it came to town.

—A ruffian having been put off a street car in Cincinnati, threw a stone at the conductor and killed a lady.

—An old North Carolina coupie boast of one hundred descendants, not one of whom swears or drinks.

—Chicago is trying on the bull-fight idea, but the critters don't work according to order.

—Another couple have been married in Hannock Cave. We hope their vows are not hollow.

Read "A Panorama of Wonders," in another column.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

COUNTY AND TOWN.

MAINE.

Waldo.....Oct 13-15

MASSACHUSETTS.

Hampden East.....Oct 13-14
Barnstable Co.....Barnstable.....Oct 13-14
Martha's Vineyard.....West Tisbury...Oct 20-21

New Advertisements.

THE

"EARLY ROSE"

POTATO

A DECIDED SUCCESS.

THE ORIGINAL STOCK.

THE GOOD QUALITIES which recommend this popular variety are:—

1st. It is from ten days to two weeks earlier than any other Potato.

2d. It is of larger average size than any other Early Potato.

3d. It is in table quality and delicacy and flavor without an equal.

4th. It is in productiveness the most astonishing variety ever offered to the public, and the reports of the yield from single pounds the present season are marvellous.

Extracts from Correspondence.

We give below a few reports from parties who purchased seed of us the past spring, which show in what estimation this popular variety is held.

From George K. Edwards, Southampton, Mass.

"From the one pound of 'Early Rose' received from you, I dug 60 pounds of as large and handsome potatoes as I ever saw."

From Thomas C. Andrews, Moorestown, N. J.

"I had 'Early Rose' Potatoes *weighing half a pound to seven weeks* from planting. One of my friends planted 5 pounds and dug *eight bushels*,"—(At the rate of 90 pounds from one.)

From A. S. Rollins, Waterloo, N. Y.

"I planted 8 pounds of 'Early Rose' Potatoes received from you last spring, and my crop is 101 *bushels*, at the rate o 234 *pounds from one*. I expect to plant all I have and more if I can get them."

From G. & S. Foalt, Nurserymen, Norwalk, Ohio.

"We bought of you last spring one pound of 'Early Rose' Potatoes, and have just dug the crop from one half of them, and we have (by measure) 14 *bushels*. We do not think the other half will do quite as well, but are confident we shall get 3 bushels from it, making 17 *bushels or 140 pounds from one pound of seed*.

We might easily fill several numbers of this paper with similar reports, but deem the above sufficient to convince the public that the EARLY ROSE IS THE KING OF POTATOES.

We would urge upon the Farmers the advantage and import nce of purchasing their seed potatoes IN THE FALL, as in most localities they will wear to plant better in the spring, than when kept over winter, in consequence of freezing, and the prices will be advanced in the spring.

The following prices have been fixed upon for Fall sales. *The cash must accompany the order*, (greenbacks, Post Office Orders, or New York Drafts may be sent.

1 pound, postage prepaid	$1.00
3 " "	2.00
1 peck, (15 pounds)	5.00
½ bushel (30 pounds)	8.00
1 bushel (60 pounds)	15.00
1 barrel, 2½ bushels, (165 pounds)	40.00

☞ All orders packed and delivered at Express Office, free, when our responsibility ceases

☞ No order accepted unless accompanied by the cash.

☞ Orders will be booked and filled in rotation as received.

☞ Purchasers will please give full shipping directions.

☞ Unless otherwise ordered, all but mall packages will be sent by express.

☞ A full Descriptive and Illustrated Circular sent free.

Address

GEORGE W. BEST,

13 BROAD STREET,

oct10-3t **Utica, N. Y.**

Wanted.

WANTED by a native born Yankee, to hir for a term of years, or to work on shares, a good Farm in a good neighborhood and near market. Any one that has a place to let can hear of a good tenant by addressing JOHN R. TRACY,
oct10-4t* Westminster, Conn.

Ayrshire Stock For Sale.

4 COWS, 3 HEIFERS and BULL, three of pure blood, the others high grades. Also, 3 new milch Cows. Apply to WM. A. GUILD,
oct10 3t* Bedford, Mass.

Wanted the First of November,

TO take charge of a large Farm in Essex County, a thoroughly competent man and wife. The man must be a good judge of Stock and familiar with raising all the products of a dairy farm, must be a good worker himself, a good care taker, and know how to manage men.

The woman must be neat, prudent and have a thorough knowledge of butter making

A comfortable and pleasant house for such as know their duty and will perform it, but the reverse for those who fail in either, and such need not apply. The best of reference as to capacity, industry and integrity required.

Address, stating age and number of family, Box 2260 Post Office, Boston. oct10-2t*

10 Valuable Secrets for $1,

OR 25 cts. single. How to make Pinochette, Artificial Honey. Cider without Apples, Double Drops without Sugar, Cure for Drunkenness, Fits, Dyspepsia, Anglers, Trappers and Horse Tamers' Secrets. Address H. B. STANNARD, Simonsville, Vt. oct10 3t

Harrison Potatoes.

THE subscriber offers for sale Harrison Potatoes at $6.00 per barrel. Second size suitable for planting $5 00 per barrel, delivered on cars, no charge for barrels. Also EARLY GOODRICH, GLEASON, CUZCOO and ORONO POTATOES at $5 00 per barrel; second size $3 00 per barrel.

Order early and avoid delay and disappointment at planting time. All orders accompanied by cash.

JOHN I. COLE.
oct10-4t River Bend Farm, Williamstown, Mass.

Dodge Hayward's FERTILIZING COMPOUND,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EVER USED.

SOLD BY

JAMES OAKES,

OLD SALT HOUSE

No. 40 Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.

Delivered at the cars in Boston, in quantities not less than ten bags, $30 per ton. Including bags, ten to the ton.

EDGAR A. ROBBINS,

BUSINESS MANAGER,

No. 260 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
oct10-20t

For Sale,

In Somerville, a Farm of 12 acres of superior land, well fenced and situated, with 2½ story House, Stable and Carriage House, a most convenient Slaughter House, with Ice House attached. Apple and Pear Trees in bearing. Buildings nearly new.

ISAAC SHATTUCK,
oct10 3t 31 Exchange Street Room 3.

A. DURANT, AUCTIONEER,.....MELROSE.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, October 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of the late Wm. Kroh, situated on Howard Street, Melrose, near the Saugus line, consisting of a one story House, Barn and about four acres of land.

There is a fine orchard on the place, and about thirty cords of standing wood. Also half an acre of meadow land near the Stoneham Depot.

Sale positive, to close estate of deceased.
oct10-3t* NELSON COCHRAN, Admr.

Auction.

ON THURSDAY, Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, positive sale of 50 acres of a valuable Farm in Rowley, Ma s., one-half mile and a half miles from Rowley depot, on the main road to Newburyport 6 miles from Newburyport market. Said Farm contains 125 acres, partly covered with about 300 Fruit Trees, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, etc. Also plenty of Woodland. The buildings consist of a large two story House, with two L's, convenient for one or two families. Also a Barn 73 by 35, Corn Barn, Cider House, and other outbuildings A never failing Well of beautiful water. Pump and wood shed attached to the House; there are also several Springs on the place. Cuts about 35 tons good English hay; and about the same quantity of salt hay. The Stock comprises 4 oxen, 6 Cows, 2 Horses, and some 70 pig stock. Stock, Hay, Tools, etc., will be sold immediately after the sale of the Farm,—which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ If pleasant, if not, the first fair day.

By order of the Proprietor, J. M. TOWLE,
oct10-2t*

Guardian's Sale.

Pursuant to a license granted by the Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Norfolk, will be sold on MONDAY, Oct. 26th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises all the right, title and interest, which Thomas L. Oliver and Mary E. Oliver, minors, have in and to about three acres of land near the great rocks, so called in East Stoughton, bounded south by the road, west by Page Street, north by land of Joseph Oliver and east by land of Thomas Clark and others; also another lot of land containing about six acres situated on the east side of the upper road so called, near the house of Stephen Oliver, and bounded west by said road, south by land of Dewey and others, east by land of Michael Kreff, north by land of Stephen Oliver.

Conditions—The first named lot twenty-five dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the second lot one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale; the remainder in ten days on delivery of deed. GEORGE TALBOT, Guardian.
Stoughton, Oct. 5, 1868. oct10 3t

New Advertisements.

A PANORAMA OF WONDERS.

I AM overwhelmed! There is nothing, ancient or modern, to compare with it—nothing. I am overwhelmed with its vast power its extensive range, and the countless wonders which it panorama before me. For four years the uninterrupted stream has continued to pour in upon me, daily increasing in volume and power. Here comes a letter from Jos. D. Ayers of East Greensboro, Vt., telling me of the cure of his **Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh and Lung Troubles,** by the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS;** and here comes one from N. Charch, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, saying that the **NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured a child of **Deafness** of six years duration. Here is a letter from A. Idlebrook, of Matagorda, Texas, who rejoices that the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured his child of **Cholera Morbus,** his wife of **Chills and Fever** and **Enlarged Spleen,** and his neighbor of **Neuralgia;** and there is one from Mrs. M. Calvin, of Danby Four Corners, Vt., informing me that the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** have cured her husband of **Jaundice** and of that unmanageable disease, **Diabetes,** her daughter of **Erysipelas,** and herself of **Neuralgia.** In one case it is a lady in Sacramento, Cal., who is cured of **Catarrh by the POWDERS,** and who straightway administers them to others and "cures up **Spasms, Fevers, Measles,** and fairly routs everything"; in another case, as reported by Mrs. P. W. Williams, of Waterville, Me., it is a lady whose eyesight is restored from a state of **Blindness** caused by a shock of **Palsy** two years before. Away off in Marysville, Cal., Thomas B. Atkinson, who has the **Chills,** buys a box of **SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** of a passing tin peddler, and though having "no more confidence in them than so much dust," yet they "cure his child like a charm"; and John Wreghit, nearer by, at East Walnut Hill, Ohio, has a **great and unexpected wonder worked on him by the POWDERS,** they cure him of a **Rupture** of twenty years' duration, to say nothing of his cured **Rheumatism.** From the east, Mrs. N. S. Davis, of West Cornville, Me., reports that the doctors declare that Mrs. Melvin Lincoln **must die in three days,** and thereupon she takes **POWDERS,** and in **four days is seated at the breakfast table,** with her family; from the west, C. L. Cox, of Decorah, Iowa, reports that the box sent to Mr. Moore **put him on his feet again,** and the box sent to himself cured his wife of **Kidney Complaint,** and his grandson of **Croup.** On the one hand, Nelson S. Woods, of Swan City, Neb., shouts that the **POWDERS** have **"knocked his rheumatism higher than a kite"**; on the other, a neighbor of H. Webster, of East Pembroke, N. Y., declares that he will not take one hundred dollars for his half box of Powders, because with the other half he cured his **Cough** and **Kidney Complaint** of four years standing. Seth Tobey, of Tunnel City, Wis., has his **hearing restored;** and Jacob L. Sargent, of Plainview, Minn., has his **sore lips of fifty years duration** cured by a single box of the **POSITIVES.** But enough. The panorama is endless. The stream flows onward, a living, moving demonstration of the power of **SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** and their mission of mercy to humanity.

SPENCE'S WONDERFUL MEDICINE, SO SILENT, YET SO EFFICACIOUS. A penetrating, deep-searching, irresistable curative agent, standing alone, unrivalled, without an equal. **THE POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS strike at the root of disease;** yet they do no violence to the system, causing no purging, no vomiting, no nausea, no narcotizing. But with gentle hand **charm and magnetize,** and steal into the centres of vitality, flooding them with currents of new life, and bathing them in streams of magnetism which give health, strength, vigor and elasticity to both body and mind.

THE POSITIVE POWDERS ARE SOOTHING AND MAGNETIC. They **lull and hush** the most sleepless and restless mind or the most agonized body into the sweet slumber of childhood and the g ntle arms of infancy. **They are all powerful** in controlling Spasms, Cramps, Convulsions, Fits, St. Vitus' Dance and Colic. **They allay** Fevers, and Inflammations acute or chronic. **They cure** Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Diabetes, and Affections of the Kidneys. **They put a veto on** Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, Nausea, and Vomiting. **They charm away** Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tic Douloureux, Headache, Toothache, Earache, and Pains of all kinds. **They cure** Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and Dyspepsia in every form. **They are a silent but sure success is** all Female Diseases and Weaknesses. Thousands have used and report them to be the **best medicine ever used** in the above diseases, as well as in Catarrh, Serofula, Erysipelas, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever and kindred Affections.

THE NEGATIVE POWDERS ARE STIMULATING AND ELECTRIC. They give strength and flexibility to the relaxed or sore tried muscle or limb. **They quicken and electrify** the paralyzed nerve, and the lost or half restored, thus arousing the dead near again, and bringing back the sense of Taste, Smell or of Feeling. **They rouse the vital energies** of the patient in Typhoid and Typhus Fevers, and the prostration or death speedily gives way to the vigor and health of the system.

In Fever and Ague in all of its forms, the **POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS** know **no such thing as fail**—the Negatives for the Chills, the Positives for the Fever.

The magic control of the Positive and Negative Powders over diseases of all kind, is wonderful beyond all precedent.

They are adapted to all ages and both sexes and to every variety of disease, and in these respects they are **THE GREATEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.**

PHYSICIANS and **AGENTS** are delighted with them. **DRUGGISTS** find ready sale for them. Printed terms to Agents and Physicians sent free.

Full explanations and directions accompany each Box. Special written directions will be sent free, if a brief description of the disease is given. Circulars sent free.

Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price,

PRICE. { 1 Box 44 Pos. Powders, $1.
1 " 44 Neg. 1.
1 " 22 Pos. & 22 Neg. 1
2 Boxes, ... 2
12 " 9

Sums of $5 or over, sent by mail, should be either in the form of Post Office Money Orders, or Draft on New York, *or else the letter should be registered.* **Money mailed to us is at our risk.**

OFFICE,

37 1-2 ST. MARKS PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Address,

PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M. D.,

BOX 5812, NEW YORK CITY.

For sale also by Druggists generally. If your Druggist has not got them, send your money at once to Prof. Spence's address, as given above, and the Powders will be forwarded to you, post paid, by return mail. 1y-oct10

Catarrh.

DR. DUBOIS' GREAT EUROPEAN

CATARRH REMEDY.

Warranted to Cure that L athsome Disease.

CATARRH is a disease that is understood by physicians; in fact man. say there is no cure for it; but hundreds will testify to having been entirely cured by using DR. DUBOIS' CATARRH COMPOUND. Patients will not have to use more than one or two pa kages before they receive a benefit. Several cases have been cured by USING ONE PACKAGE. This Remedy has met with great success in Europe, and has cured thousands of the worst cases.

Catarrh causes Dropping in the Throat, Hawking and Spitting, Sounds in the Head, Weak Eyes, Deafness, Headache, Tightness across the Forehead, Neuralgia, Hoarseness, Canker, Bronch tis, Heart Disease, Asthma, and finally ending in the great terror of mankind—CONSUMPTION. Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per package.

Wholesale Agents: Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover street. M. S. Burr & Co., 26 Tremont St., Boston.

DR. H. W. DUBOIS, Proprietor, 72 Friend St., Boston, where the Remedy can be tested, free of expense. Send for Circular. oct10 13t

American Bee Journal.

VOL. 4. No. 4.—OCTOBER,

CONTENTS: Practical Bee Culture; Expanette, or Sanfoin; The Past Season; Wintering Bees; Shallow Hives; Melliot Clover; Bee Hives; Discolored Honey; Wintering Bees on their Summer Stands; Do Italian Bees Work Freely on Red Clover? Tennessee Apiarian Society; How I became a Bee-culturist; No. 5. Terms $2.00 per annum. Specimens sent on application.

Editor and Proprietor Am. Bee Journal,
oct10-1t* SAMUEL WAGNER, Washington, D. C.

80,000 Copies Sold

OF THE

JUBILATE.

A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC for Choirs, Singing Schools and Conventions, by L. O. EMERSON, author of "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes," &c.

The Best Book for Choirs.
The Best Book for Schools.
The Best Book for Societies.
The Best book for Conventions.
The Best Book for Praise.
The Best Book for Social Singing.
The Best Book for Family.
The Best Book for Glee Singers.

Price $1 25. Sent post paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St. oct10

Epilepsy, or Fits.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbs, Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously withhold it from those who need it. Any person who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J. oct10 2t

Oxygen Inhalation.

CHRONIC CATARRH, SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION and all forms of Chronic Diseases, treated successfully by OXYGENIZED INHALATION. Remedy sent by express to all parts of the country, with full directions. Send for Circular. Office 12 Chauncy street, Boston.

oct10 2t WM. B. ROGERS, M. D.

Holloway's Ointment.

RHEUMATISM. It is not necessary to hobble through life on crutches because an attack of rheumatism, improperly treated, has resulted in the stiffening of a limb. Apply Holloway's Ointment to the joint affected; rub it in with a will, and persist in this course until the tense sinews begin to yield to its softening properties. The worst case of contraction may be relieved by this process. Sold by all druggists. oct10-1ip

New Advertisements.

W. B. Wadman,

HAVING opened the elegant and capacious store,

Nos. 83 & 85 NORTH STREET,

(Near Blackstone Street.)

Is now prepared to supply the demand for the celebrated BARSTOW STOVE COMPANY'S GOODS, including

The Barstow Range,

The Barstow Furnace,

The Barstow Cook Stove.

—ALSO—

Briggs' Patent Automatic Heat and Draft Regulator.

—AND—

Wadman's Patent Coal and Ash Sifter.

☞ Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to all kinds of

REPAIRING.

W. B. WADMAN,

83 & 85 North Street, (near Blackstone St.,)

—AND—

1107 & 1100 Washington St., Boston.
oct10-4t

Auction Sale of Live Stock.

I will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 29th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the HIGHLAND STOCK FARM, Belmont, Mass., a portion of my stock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and ANGORA GOATS.

Catalogues forwarded on application after Oct. 20.
oct10-3t WINTHROP W. CHENERY.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS

CASH CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

PAID IN FULL.

BRANCH OFFICE:

First National Bank Building,

PHILADELPHIA,

To which all general correspondence should be addressed.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice President.
EMERSON W. PERT, Secr tary and Actuary.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company, are:

IT IS A NATIONAL COMPANY, CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS, 1868.

IT HAS A PAID UP CAPITAL OF $1,000,000

IT OFFERS LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

IT FURNISHES LARGER INSURANCE THAN OLDER COMPANIES FOR THE SAME MONEY.

IT IS DEFINITE AND CERTAIN IN ITS TERMS.

IT IS A HOME COMPANY IN EVERY LOCALITY.

ITS POLICIES are EXEMPT FROM ATTACHMENT.

THERE ARE NO UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS IN THE P. LICIES.

EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN THAT WILL PAY INSURED THEIR FULL AMOUNT AND BENEFIT ALL THEIR FAMILIES, SO THAT THE INSURANCE COSTS ONLY THE INTEREST ON THE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN WHICH PAY TO THE INSURED AFTER A CERTAIN NUMBER OF YEARS, DURING LIFE, AN ANNUAL INCOME OF ONE-T NTH, THE AMOUNT NAMED IN THE POLICY.

NO EXTRA RATE IS CHARGED FOR RISKS UPON THE LIVES OF FEMALES

IT INSURES NOT TO PAY DIVIDENDS, BUT AT SO LOW A COST THAT DIVIDENDS WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE.

☞ LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and application from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsements, should be addressed TO THE COMPANY'S MANAGER FOR NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

F. A. ROLLINS, & } Of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CHANDLER, }

J. P. TUCKER, Manager.
3 Merchants' Exchange, State St., Boston.
oct3-4t

My Catalogue

—OF—

HYACINTHS,

TULIPS, CROCUSES,

—AND—

OTHER HARDY BULBS,

Sent Free! Free!! Free!!!

Address **WM. H. LYMAN,**
oct3 9t **Leverett, Mass.**

"Willard" and "Early Rose."

MR. C. W. GLEASON of Massachusetts, one of the three gentlemen to whom the late Mr. Goodrich was accustomed to send out his seedling potatoes for testing before introducing them to the public, and in honor of whom he named his Gleason potato, has for years probably been more largely engaged in raising new seedling potatoes than any man in New England.

Last Spring I purchased of him the entire stock of his "Willard" seedling, (a seedling from the Early Goodrich) which he considers the best of all the hundreds he h s thus far raised. The Willard" is found to be enormously productive, and is a potato of great promise. I now offer to send one potato of this new seedling grafis, with every peck of Early Rose I s with each bushel, and barrel with each barrel. My stock of Early Rose was procured directly from the original growers at $70 per bushel, and is *warranted true.* My rates this fall are:—

One pound, (post-paid)	$1 00
Three pounds,	2 00
One peck, (15 pounds)	5 00
One bushel, (60 pounds)	15.00
One barrel, (165 pounds)	40 00
Early Goodrich per barrel	$5.00
Early Sebec " "	5.00
Harrison " "	7.00
Gleason " "	5.00

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
oct3 5t Marblehead, Mass.

$15. Get the Best. $15.

Sent by Express, C. O. D.

THE IMPROVED OROIDE GOLD WATCHES

MANUFACTURED by us, are all Hunting cases, *finely chased and beautifully engraved, Patent escapement, fully jeweled,* and every one fully warranted for six years, to keep correct time, and wear and tear excepted. They are equal in make and finish to the best gold and so perfect in resemblance, that the best judges can scarcely detect them from solid gold watches. They will wear and keep good time as long as carried.

We are now sending the best to any order by express, for $15 each, payable to the Express Agent on delivery. Address orders to

THE OROIDE WATCH COMPANY,
oct3 3t 146 Fulton street New York.

Wanted to Purchase,

ALDERNEY STOCK,

WITH PERFECT PEDIGREE,

Color Dark Fawn or Squirrel Grey,

from one to six years old.

WM. CROZIER,

Northport, Long Island.
sep12-4t

Wanted.

ALL persons, male or female, wishing employ ment in any capacity, will receive assistance and advice by addressing the INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, P. O. Box 1926, Boston, Mass., inclosing 50 cents.

N. B.—Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all applicants. sept26-3t

Grapes, Raspberries.

SALEM, ROGERS' HYBRID, and all other kinds, a large stock for sale low.

Also, CLARKE RASPBERRY PLANTS.

DENYS ZERNOBERRY,
Needham, Mass.
sept26-3t*

100 Farmers,

OUR Farmers' Sons, can secure employment, paying from $100 to $150 per month, from now till next spring. Address at once

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
sep19-13t* Philadelphia, Pa.

New Advertisements.

PACIFIC GUANO.

THE following is taken from a letter from the Pacific Guano Co., Agents at Baltimore, M. D., Messrs. J. S Reese & Co.

"Our good and valuable friend W. H. Young of Georgia, was with us to-day. He brings most cheering accounts of the standing and effects of Pacific Guano in his region. The sales there will be limited only by ability to buy. Former advocates of Peruvian are thoroughly converted to Pacific. The noticed slip he clipped from a Columbus paper. Although the caterpillar has attacked the crop, and eaten out of the later fruit. Mr. Young thinks the planters will make out well at present prices, and money will be much more abundant in the country (South.) The crop will not be as blood this year as last as the planters will not be compelled to sell, and will hold if prices decline."

The following is from a Columbus paper

"*A Great Crop, notwithstanding the Worms.* We yesterday visited the plantation of Mr C. A. Peabody, in Lee county, Alabama, and found his cotton crop more promising of bolls than any we ever saw or even conceived of before, but entirely stripped of every leaf, bloom and tender boll. The caterpillars have made summary work of it, stripping it in three or four days a lor their appearance. We noticed every cotton field on the road between this city and Mr Peabody's, and found the worms at work in all of them—some already denuded of leaves and the late growth of fruit, and others only a day or two behind in the work of destruction. The entire destruction of the later growth in this whole section is now certain, and thereby the crop has probably been cut one-third short of the calculations of planters entertained a week or ten days ago.

But Mr. Peabody has made a *great* crop, notwithstanding his sudden destruction of the top growth. His improved modes of culture and judicious application of fertilizers have never told with more success than during this season. He has a tall acre near the house that is certain to make a full bale, and his whole crop will no doubt average a bale to the acre, though much of it has already been pick d out, the bolls on the other wise bare branches are so thick as to remind one of clusters of cockle burs after the leaves have been killed. He applied guano (the Ammoniated or Soluble Pacific) at the rate of four hundred pounds per acre. This liberal application of a powerful fertilizer stimulated his crop to such an early and prolific growth of bolls as to secure an extraordinary yield before the worms made their appearance. His crop even after the havoc made by the caterpillars, is a splendid and convincing exhibition of the advantages of scientific culture and liberal application of commercial manures.

Copy of Letter to Dr. Chenery.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 3, 1868.

Dear Sir: In reply to your enquiries I beg to say, that at present my cotton (where the Phospho Guano was applied is more promising than that on which the Weeks Fertilizer was applied—the difference is quite visible, but I am unable to say what will be the difference in yield. I have also applied Pacific Guano purchased from J. N. Robson in the same proportion as the other fertilizers named, and consider that portion of my crop the best on the plantation. Yours truly,
DANIEL LESURE.

North Chester, Vt., May 23, 1868.

Messrs. Geo. Davenport & Co.

"Good ones": The Ammoniated Pacific Guano" I bought of you in the fall of 1866, was used upon a hill pasture, that was old and worn out, completely exhausted. The soil was a light sandy loam. It broke up two acres. Spread on two hundred and fifty pounds Guano to the acre, then sowed one and a half bushels of oats per acre, September 21 (or three peck to the acre.) It came up finely. The ground lay bare all winter yet it did not winter kill. The summer following produced a fine crop of rye, the straw standing from six to seven feet high. Had a good catch of grass, and am well paid and satisfied with the experiment.

Have used the Guano on corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, and can safely say it will pay farmers to use it freely. HENDERSON BLANCHARD.

The following is from C. L. Flint, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Agriculture:—

Boston March 25, 1868.

Messrs. Davenport & Co.

Gentlemen: The Ammoniated Pacific Guano I had of you which was sent to Westboro' in 1866 and also in 1867, worked well on the crops that it was used on.

The corn and potatoes planted with the Guano looked better when they first came up than the ones planted with other manures, and kept ahead throughout the season. Very truly yours,
C. L. FLINT.

Shaker Village, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y., May 18, 1868.

Mr. Edward Fowler writes to the New York Agency, Messrs. G. Baker & Co.:—

It gives me pleasure to add my testimony for your benefit and the public generally, in favor of the "Ammoniated Pacific Guano," which I have used for several years past. I have more particularly noticed its beneficial effects on crops of onions and oats.

Oats in this vicinity were generally a light crop last season, but those to which I applied the "Ammoniated Guano" yielded splendidly. I have never tried it on corn, but believe it would be uniformly beneficial if applied judiciously. When first introduced to my notice, I was disposed to rank it with other inferior manures imposed upon the public, but I now use it in preference to any other guano. The five tons ordered of you have been received in good order. I shall this year try it on various crops and sells with other manures, when I shall be able to speak more definitely.

Now is the time for Farmers to renovate old worn out pasture lands.

GEO. DAVENPORT & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Pacific Guano Co.,

145 MILK STREET,.....BOSTON.
oct2-tf

FARMING TOOLS.

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

SUCCESSORS TO

NOURSE, MASON & CO.,

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The Poet's Corner.

THE EQUINOX.

O, the rain!
Awful rain!
What a horrid, horrid nuisance is its coming down again!
All the time, all the time,
Without reason, without rhyme,
Till it overflows the valley and the plain;
And the family shut in
By the never ceasing din,
Pray, as one man together for a little decent weather, all in vain!
Now it dribbles on the bushes;
Now it tumbles down, and rushes
With a rattle, rattle, rattle,
Like the hubbub of a battle,
And the wicked wind keeps moaning
Like the melancholy groaning
Of the slain, slain, slain, slain,
Before they are delivered from their pain.

O, the rain!
Steady rain!
Shall we never see a little blue again?
Now the fourth
Day it pour'th,
[We require a novel form of words for such a storm],
And all animals to stay at home are fain.
The pigs are in their pens and the draggled cocks and hens
Can hardly raise a crow, their spirits are so low,
And silent is the turkey in the morning grim and murky.
But the horses at their bay
Stamp and neigh,
Where in their stalls they stick like a martyred heretic,
In the superstitious day when the Pope had his way and his sway,
And made bonfires of whoever said him nay.
And every living creature wears a very seedy feature
For the wetting and the pelting of the rain,
Of the rain, rain, rain, rain,
Rain, rain, rain,
Rain, rain, rain,
[*Ad libitum, do capo,*
Here a feel inclined to gape, O,
O, O, O! &c., &c.]

O, the rain!
Dash the rain!
There its coming worse than ever down again!
I don't know what to do
About the last thin weather through;
I have fallen half asleep over the *Saturday Review*,
And quite over the History of Printing, by N. Humphreys.
[I dreamed it was so cold that I heard the gar den pump freeze].
The man than I is sharper
Who can find ont fun in *Harper*.
I have, by dint of slipping, cut
My way through half of Lippincott;
But it doesn't pay to read.
No indeed!
I wish to write an essay but my wishes are in vain,
For my brain,
Whene'er to work I got is immediately upset
By the patter and the clatter
Of the storm as it roars ont of doors;
And the sempiternal dropping
Never changing, never stopping
Of the rain.
So the whole I think
I will go and take a drink.
[*Left smiling*].
—*The Turf, Field and Farm.*

Ladies' Department.

Couldn't Afford to Marry.

A STORY FOR MARRIAGEABLE YOUNG WOMEN.

It was noticed among the friends of Mr. George Lane that, for some cause unknown to them, a sober hue had recently fallen on his thoughts.

The reason was inferred, and correctly. Arrows from a pair of bright eyes had wounded him, and the pain found no abatement night or day. Was the maiden coy or unkind? No, the maiden was familiar and tender. There was healing in the eyes that shot forth arrows.

And the pain found no abatement night nor day! None! George Lane was no blind lover, ready to risk all consequences in pursuit of any object—but a sensible young man who counted the cost. This was the reason of his trouble. Love is sweet, but life is a thing of sober earnest; and as George put the love and life together, taking things as they were, he could not see how love was to leave any permanent sweetness.

An intimate friend holding him by the hand one day said,

"George, my dear fellow, what has come over you? I don't believe you have smiled for a month. Are you in love?"

"Yes," was the frank reply.

"Aha! a sickness of the mind. Well, I am glad to know that it is nothing more serious. Love wounds to heal. If, as the poet says,

'Keen transport throbs through every vein,'

it is also true that we never knew

'so severe a pain.'"

"There is no sweetness in my case," said the young man. "The pain is very sharp, and there was no soothing medicine on the arrow point."

"Then the maiden is unkind."

"No."

"She loves you in return?"

"If I have any skill in reading eyes."

"What then? Are her parents unwilling?"

"I have never asked them."

"You are a strange lover to look so woebegone. Where rests the trouble?"

"There is much beyond love," said Lane.

"Yes."

"Marriage and cost of living."

"True; but you have a good salary. Has the young lady nothing?"

"She has a father who is doing an excellent business, but the family live at an expense which must cover, if not more than consume, all the profits."

"Who is the young lady? I will not betray your confidence?"

"The youngest daughter of Abraham West."

"Hardware merchant?"

"The same."

"I know her, and a sweet girl is Nellie West. Why, George, she's the very one for you. And you have found favor in her eyes. I congratulate you."

"You needn't then," was the sombre-faced reply of Lane, "for I am not witless enough to bare my neck to the halter of matrimony, if the act is to bind me to a perpetual serfdom."

"What do you mean?"

"Simply that the manner in which Mr. West has raised his daughters unfits them for the position of wives of young men in my condition. They have the education, the tastes and the accomplishments we desire and must have; but their habits and expectations are fatal dowries for any poor young man to accept. They have no fortune to bring their husbands, and yet must be supported in comparative elegance. The idea of useful employment does not seem to have entered their minds. Work, in their view, involves something of degradation. Ah, well! I must dismiss a fond illusion, that was sweet while it lasted. I shall go no further in this unsafe direction. Some other man, bolder, or less inclined to count the cost, must win consent from a heart it would be a lifelong happiness to call my own."

"Nonsense, George," replied his friend. "If the young lady really loves you, she will adapt herself to your circumstances. Nellie is a charming girl. Press your suit, and after gaining her consent, talk over life's sober realities with her. She has sense and right feeling, and will readily comprehend how much of happiness is involved in your prudential ideas. A woman who loves a man well enough to marry him, will cheerfully accommodate herself to his circumstances."

"Accommodate!" exclaimed the young man, curling his lips. "I don't like the word. It hurts my pride."

"Pride is never a good counsellor, friend George."

"My manhood, then. It hurts my manhood. A young woman without a dollar in the world 'accommodate' herself to the circumstances of a young man whose income is twelve hundred a year! No can't reconcile me to the case under that plea. My pride, manliness, self-love, or self-esteem—as you will—revolts against the humiliation. No, no—George Lane has independence as well as prudence, and thinks their counsels worth heeding."

"While I think," answered the friend, "that George Lane is a little too highstrung for the case under consideration, I know Nellie very well, and think her a sensible girl. True, the way her parents have conducted her home education is not favorable to just views in life. But love is clear-sighted and strong-hearted. Take her out of her present false relation to society, and he will make you, I am sure, a good wife in every respect."

"No, sir," was firmly answered. "Even as I talk with you, and listen to what you say, I grow more resolute in purpose to recede from a dangerous position. If Nellie was alone in the world, I might act differently. But look at the case as it stands and see what risks are involved. There are two older sisters, both married; and their husband's rosee, to use a homely phrase, are well down upon the grindstone, and likely to remain there. Already both have gone through the ordeal of a fall in business—and no wonder."

"Not being able as clerks to maintain their domestic establishments, they were foolish enough to set up in imitation of other people as silly as themselves; they must have stores of their own, from the income of which they drew with such unscrupulous hands that more than all the profits were consumed in costly living."

"Somehow or other, in their break down, they managed to keep their fine furniture and houses, and still live before the world in what to me is shameless extravagance. Both are clerks again; but how they manage to keep up appearances as they do passes my comprehension. I have met their wives a few times at Mr. West's, and they hold their heads as high as queens. I am nobody in their estimation! Why, the jewelry, lace and other showy things they flaunt in people's eyes so shamelessly—seeing that somebody besides their husbands have paid for them—cost more than a third of my year's salary."——

"But you have nothing to do with these ladies," interposed his friend.

"True; and I don't mean to have anything to do with them. But the case would have another bearing were I brother-in-law. I would have their bad influences operating on my wife. She must have as costly outfitting as they. She must have as fine a house to live in, and as fine furniture to display to her friends; and my nose must come to a grindstone, like the noses of their unfortunate husbands. I've gone over the matter twenty times or more, and can see it no different. It won't do, and there is no use in trying to harmonize things that are utterly incongruous."

"Take another view. Suppose Nellie came into my view of these things, and turned herself away from these allurements. Suppose we, like sensible people, live below our income, and set ourselves to make provision for a time when expenses would be greater. I would gradually accumulate; set up business, perhaps, and rise into a position of some influence in the way of money matters. Then I must consent to be ruined, or be written down as a miser or a chuff by the whole family. Papa lives on the extension principle, just making both ends meet, as I infer. Well, tight times come every now and then. He has failed once in life and may fail again. When the strain equals the resistance, a slight increase of force snaps shafts of timber. If papa gets in trouble and son-in-law is all right, son-in-law must go to the rescue, sink or swim. It won't answer, you see. I've counted the cost, and think it too great, have looked over the hedge before leaping, and am afraid of the ditch on the other side."

"I see how it is," answered the friend, "you have large large caution."

"Am I not right?"

"Perhaps so. But lovers whose hearts are as much interested as yours seems to be, are not apt to throw prudential reasons of this character in the way of their happiness. They are usually inclined to take counsel of love alone."

"I have seen pictures of love blindfolded, but I think love a false god."

"As you will," said the friend. "But this I know—if my heart was interested in Nellie, I would never abandon her on the plea that you have advanced—at least not before I was well assured that the false life, which, by a kind of domestic necessity, she has thus led, had so far fostered pride and vanity as to deprave her understanding. Be assured, my dear George, that in this you sin not against your own heart, but the maiden's."

"I spent an evening with her last week," he replied. "I went with my mind more than half made up to let my lips betray my feelings. It so happened that she was not alone. A young lady was her guest—a very sprightly, outspoken, critical, rather sharp-tongued girl of eighteen or twenty—smart enough for twenty, and thoughtless enough for sixteen. People and things were talked about with a flippancy and freedom not the charitable nor delicate. Among other subjects, the marriage of a friend came under discussion, and the well or ill chances of the case were settled in a manner that made my cheek burn."

"I never thought Amy the simpleton to get married in that mean sort of way," remarked the young lady. "She ought to have wanted a husband. If a man cannot do better by me than that, I'd advise him to give my door a wide berth."

"Nellie laughed at her friend, and returned a few assenting remarks that stung me to the quick. The present of a ring by the young husband was commented upon. Nellie said it was an emerald, but her friend pronounced it green glass, adding that nothing but a diamond would have suited her ideas. I waited in uncomfortable suspense for Nellie's response. It came in these words: 'Nothing but diamonds for me!'

"Thoughtlessly said, George," remarked his friend. "You take too seriously the light speeches of girls who often talk without thinking."

"If it was jesting," answered Lane, "the subject was unfortunate at the time. But this was not all. My ears were quick, and I took in every inflection of voice. Nellie said many other things connected with the subject of their young friend's marriage to a poor young man who could not afford her a respectable place in society, that it would be folly for me to forget. When I left her house that evening, I drew a veil over her image in my heart, and I have tried not to lift that veil since. The pain it is costing me I have not been entirely able to conceal, as witness your observation of a change in my appearance. But I am strong enough to do what reason tells me is right. No word or intimation of what was in my heart have I passed to the young lady, so that I can turn from her without dishonor. Heaven send her a happy lot in life."

The voice of George Lane faltered a little on the closing sentence. He was fully in earnest, as shown by his subsequent conduct. More deeply than he had imagined was the heart of Nellie interested, as her pale face, dreamy eyes, and quiet manner long afterwards witnessed. But he did not return. Two years afterward she married, beginning life with a young husband just in business, who drew from his light capital two thousand dollars to furnish his house in a style suited to the social grade in which she had been moving. In three years, extravagant living had consumed more than all he was worth, and under the pressure of a "tight money market" he failed and was sold out by the sheriff, Nellie being forced to go back with her two children to her father's house. The husband, in a fit of desperation, went off to California, and died from sickness and exposure among the mines.

In the meantime, George Lane, who could never obliterate Nellie's image from his heart, continued to live a single life. He was now in business, and gradually accumulated property. The death of her husband, and in a few months the death of her father, awakened anew his interest. He knew she was poor and dependent; and he learned incidentally, with pain, that since her father's death, she was living in the house of a brother-in-law, who was not able to support his family. That one still dear to him should be thus dependent, and, as he felt, humiliated, hurt the young man. He could not bear the thought, and began turning over in his mind one suggestion after another, looking to her relief. But her considerations of delicacy and propriety were in the way. He felt he could do nothing.

One morning he met her on the street. He was walking with his eyes on the pavement, thinking of Nellie, when, looking up suddenly, he saw her at a distance approaching. She was poorly clad, and had a bundle on her arm, which Lane recognized at a glance as work from a clothing store.

Their eyes met and rested on each other. Lane made a motion as if about to speak; Nellie dropped her veil over her face and moved on with a quicker pace. Ere the veil fell he saw an expression in her eyes and on her changed and wasted countenance, that filled his heart with the tenderest and saddest feelings. What a history of suffering was revealed!

The rest need not be told. If Nellie lost her lover when skies were bright, she found him when the rain was falling into the dark days of her life, and when painful experience had made vision clear.

On the lover's conduct in turning from Nellie in her sunny days we give no opinion. We only record the fact and give the reason. Inferences and opinions are with the reader, and the lesson also.

☞ Every plain girl has one consolation—though not a pretty young lady, she will if she lives be a pretty old one.

It is said that the Englishmen in Canada patriotically avoid placing green spectacles on their noses, lest it be construed into hoisting the "green above the red."

A lady who was honored with a Chinese autograph expressed regret that she had solicited a favor from persons of such bad characters.

THE BURIAL OF SHELLY.

Wrote Shelly, in dejection, at Naples:

"I could lie down like a tired child,
And weep away this life of care,
Which I have borne, and yet must bear,
Till death, like sleep, should steal o'er me,
And I should feel, in the calm air,
My cheek grow pale, and hear the sea
Breathe o'er my dying brain its last monotony."

A few summers hence, and the stormy waters of the Mediterranean engulphed his weltering body, and breathed their last monotony over his dying brain.

He was a disappointed man, seeking solace in travel and by gratifying his æsthetic tastes. But the amenities of social life, the sweet habitudes of domestic affection, the loveliest of Italian cities, had failed to dispel the gloom that overcast his mind. He was ambitious to undermine the popular confidence in Christianity, and to place in its stead an airy philosophy of his own. His opinions separated him from the world: he found his philosophy unsatisfying; and without human sympathy, without a God and the hopes and consolations of religion, there was in his heart a perpetual sighing, a longing for something unattained.

His had been a checkered life. His atheism had caused him an expulsion from college; his infidelity to the wife of his earlier years had brought her to a suicide's grave; and his impieties, as expressed in his poems, had made him a hapless wanderer among mankind. His beautiful child—the idol of his heart, the fair-haired Willie—had pined away and died, and been laid away from doting eyes forever amid the mouldering ruins of Rome. Although not yet thirty years of age, accumulating sorrows had silvered his locks and stolen the freshness from his youthful beauty; and the impression must have crept over him at times that his life was in "the sere and yellow leaf." He had won a sudden and resplendent fame, and been dazzled for a time by its glare; but the charms of poetry and the fascinations of literary society had lost much of the early attraction. He once wrote to his wife in the following despondent manner in these altered days:

"My greatest comfort would be utterly to desert all human society; I would retire with you and our children to a solitary island in the sea; would build a boat, and shut upon my retreat the floodgates of the world. I would read no reviews; I would talk with no authors. If I dared trust my imagination, it would tell me that there are one or two chosen companions besides yourself whom I should desire. But to this I would not listen. Where two or three are gathered together, the devil is among them."

His last days were passed chiefly at Villa Magni, on the desolate beach of the magnificent Gulf of Spezzia. It was the summer of 1832. His mind was much occupied in the project of publishing a periodical devoted to liberal politics and to atheism. He left Villa Magni in July, to join his old friend, Leigh Hunt, at Leghorn; and, in the delights of restored friendship, these two susceptible and sympathetic spirits journeyed together to Pisa. Here they met Lord Byron. Shelley, unconscious that the wheels of his destiny were so soon and so suddenly to be arrested, spent some felicitious hours with these chosen companions. He took leave of his brother poets, to return over the waters of the Mediterranean to Villa Magni. A violent storm arose, and the shallop in which he embarked was lost.

His body was cast on shore near Via Reggio, on the Mediterranean. It was unsightly and decomposed; and, as the quarantine regulations demanded that everything drifting ashore should be burned, his friends resolved to reduce his body to ashes before removing it to Rome. Byron and Leigh Hunt gathered with a few friends around the distorted remains, feeling the hopelessness of worldly hope and the uncertainty of human schemes. Here, on the wild beach of the Mediterranean, with their dead companion in view, the cheerless philosophy of these two speculative poets was put to the severest test. They must have felt the hollowness of those wayward reasonings that rob the soul of its virtue, of its spiritual reunion with God, and of its eternal hope. But this disquieting provoricer, which had awakened their fears, only steeled their hearts, and led them to seek for solace in reveling and hilarity—the only consolations that Atheisms extends to the stricken soul. A funeral-pile was erected after the manner of the ancients, and the body of Shelley laid thereon. The wood was kindled, frankincense was poured upon the pile, and the flame curled up, and perfume filled the air. It was a serene summer day. The winds were hushed, and the bosom of the sea scarce revealed its pulses. The Mediterranean lay in front, resplendent with sunny islands. Behind, the cliffy Appenines rose to heaven, their skirts dark with forests and sequestered shades. On the right were the gold-tipped waves of the Bay of Spezzia; and on the left the distant spires of Leghorn glimmered in the sun.

The flame died away at last, and these antique obsequies ended. Byron, Leigh Hunt, and their friends, now gave loose reins to their turbulent passions. "When the duty was done, and the ashes collected," says Galt, in his life of Lord Byron, "they dined and drank much together; and bursting from the calm mastery with which they had repressed their feelings during the solemnity, they gave way to frantic exultation. They were all drunk, they shouted, and their barouche was driven like a whirlwind through the forest."

The ashes of Shelley were interred in Rome, by the side of his own dear Willie. He has been called the "poet of poets," and on his memorial stone is inscribed

"COR CORDIUM."

We cannot better point the moral lesson conveyed by these strange obsequies than by quoting the words of St. Augustine: "Lord, thou has formed us for thyself, and we are disquieted till we come to thee."—*N. Y Independent.*

IF I KNEW IT CAME FROM PARIS!

What a charming little bonnet,
Said Miss Harris in delight;
Why I never saw such ribbons,
Or a silk so pearly white.
Oh! I really must possess it—
And her eyes they fairly danced—
But, dear madam are you certain—
Are you sure it came from France.
If it only came from Paris,
Darling Paris, lovely Paris;
I would buy it, says Miss Harris.
If I knew it came from Paris.

Thus it is with many ladies;
Uncle Sam's own daughters too.
Running after foreign fashions
Is the hardest work they do.
If they see a lovely garment,
Why they eye it quite askance,
Till they get the information,
That the patterns came from France.
If it only came from Paris,
Darling Paris, lovely Paris;
I would buy it, said Miss Harris,
If I knew it came from Paris.

Now, dear women of the nation,
You deserve to stand alone;
By the virtue of your birthright
Plant a standard of your own.
To the "music of the Union"
Make the very first advance,
And ignore the charge entirely
That our fashions come from France.
If it only came from Paris,
Darling Paris, lovely Paris,
I would buy it, says Miss Harris,
If I knew it came from Paris.
—*N. Y. Weekly.*

☞ Charles V., while hunting, lost his way, and entered a miserable roadside inn for rest and refreshment. He noticed four men lying on a bed, whose countenances were by no means indicative of good intentions. In fact, they were thieves.—Charles asked for refreshments, but he had scarcely swallowed a drop, when one of the ill-looking fellows got up and approached him with the remark, "I dreamed you had a mantle that would suit me to a T," and thereupon he appropriated the garment. "And I," said the second fellow, following his comrade's example, "dreamed you had a buff coat which would fit me nicely." At the same time he seized upon the buff coat. The third took his hat; the fourth prepared to take a whistle which the emperor wore suspended from his neck by a gold chain. "Softly, my friend," said Charles; "let me first show you the use of this whistle." Accordingly he raised it to his lips, blew a shrill note, and the house was filled with his armed retainers. "Here," said Charles, pointing to the ruffians, "are a set of fellows who dream whatever they want. It is my turn now. I have dreamed that all these rascals were worthy of a gibbet. Let the dream be realised instantly." The hint was taken, and without further delay or formality the rascally quartette were swung up before the inn door, a signal warning to all unprincipled psychologists.

Rev. Dr. Bend, of Baltimore, reports that when in Boston he went to church where he "heard music which made him wonder how he got in without a ticket."

"How is your husband this afternoon, Mrs. Quigg." Why, the Dr. says as how if he lives till mornin' he shall have some hopes of him; but if he don't he must give him up."

A VISIT TO NIAGARA FALLS.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

The daily and weekly papers seem sparkling with letters from all points of interest, and go where you will, by boat or rail, the whole world seemes to be on the move.

In view of this fact it seems almost presumptious for one to suppose that an individual experience can interest those who have seen, those who have heard, or the still greater number who are constantly regaled by letters of vivacious and animated description.

Of so frequented and oft described a place as Niagara, there seems to be little left to be said, but as the same subject often begets a variety of thought, and the same objects awakens different ideas in minds of different bias, I venture to jot down a few first impressions.

We left the cars at Suspension Bridge, and set foot for the first time in our lives on British soil. Competent judges had told us at starting, that disappointment awaited us, and we must confess to a little depression of anticipated grandeur, as we had our first view of the Falls.

Poetical license has done much to blind one to the truth, for with all our strivings we did not realize the least vibration of the earth under our feet, nor were our ears deafened by the roar which is said to be heard for miles around. Perhaps very ignorant, but we had always before expected to look up to a great height and see the river descend over the precipice in grandly flowing sheets, whereas the reverse was the truth, for we were on a level with the height of the Falls and must look down into the depths below, where the mist rising constantly, conceals and lessens in appearance the real depth of the flow. But as we passed over Suspension Bridge, itself a beautiful covered structure, and went slowly on our way, the feeling of disappointment changed into profound admiration and reverence.

The river was to us indescribably beautiful, of a deep green hue, it had forced its way through its rocky channel and moved calmly on with scarcely a ripple to disturb its surface, while the banks, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of the Falls on either side, rocky and yet verdant with forest trees, gave a wild picturesqueness to the scene which we have rarely seen surpassed.

You meet with a person of strong masterful character; the face is calm, the hand clasp is firm, and not a tremor of nerve or muscle is perceptible, yet you know that deep down there are currents of feeling, mighty and powerful in their flow, strong pulses of heart and brain wild throbbings of unrest, deep yearnings for the unattainable.

So suggestive of thought to us was the river; there seemed a vitality, an almost human element in it, like some grandly beautiful life that had mastered stormy conflict and raging passion, a life of persistent and strong purpose, "that would not plead where strength made way," and so conquering had gained might and repose, and serene and calm in its outward presence, bear ever more the impress of a lofty soul.

And what of the Falls? We sat on the broad piazza of the Clifton House, so finely situated for observation, dreamily asking ourselves the question. The Horse Shoe Fall with its centre of brilliant green; our own American Fall and the Bridal Veil, so exquisitely beautiful, like snowy fleece—like lace—and we thought that of all the works of nature this was the most sublime.

The mountain peak so grand, so mighty, so full of awe, presents new phases as the seasons clothe it with their own distinctive vesture, as morning light breaks upon it, and evening shadows linger and play around its steeps. The sea pulses with varying life in calm and storm, now lashed with fury, its wild waves seething and boiling, now calm and peaceful as an infant's dream—yet both speak to us of change, of alternating hopes and fears, of that human vacillation to which the heart is so prone.

But the Falls of Niagara appear to be immutable, an Infinite presence seems to brood over them, and though the geologist may tell us of their retrogression, the common eye fails to perceive it, and the mind expands and glows with thoughts of the Unchangeable. From everlasting to everlasting we would write; as wildly dashing and thundering on their course, the waters madly whirl over the rapids, on and over the precipice to the depths below. Thus it seems has it ever been and thus will it ever be.

Bidding good bye to the Queen's dominions we prepared to cross to the American side, and following the narrow road which wound down the steep bank of the river, we came to the ferry. Words are utterly powerless to convey any idea of the grandeur of the scene; the falls, unchangeable, unutterably beautiful, the fleecy mists like angel Wings rising out of the depths as if the spirit of the waters were hovering near in silent adoration; behind rose the embankment, towering high above us, and on the opposite shore the same rocky steep. Nestling close to the hill side were the ferrymen's cottages covered with creeping vines, and we thought as we looked up the dizzy height so wild and grand, that it needed only the witchery of moonlight to change all the bold rocks which frowned down upon us, into battlements, or castles and huge bastions, while the shrubby close growing trees, would seem like an invading horde toiling up the ascent.

We thought it no marvel that bridal parties should so often resort hither, for if ever those halcyon days of poetry and romance find congenial soil it must be by the many waters in the silvery sheen of the moonlight.

The brawny arm and muscular strength of the ferryman soon brought us to the foot of the Falls, the mist bathed our faces, and the river was crossed. A car in attendance soon carries the traveller up the declivity, and once more we were in America.

For a consideration—which seems to vary somewhat with the conscience of the guide—you can be shown all objects of interest, Goat Island, Lunar Island, Cave of the Winds, &c. &c. At Goat Island Bridge we have the rapids in perfection; here the reverent mind is awed, the lightest heart touched as by the Omnipotent, deep toned voices are in our ears, wild majestic beauty is before our eyes, and the conscious soul is bowed in adoration.

The drive around the island is charming, beautifully wooded and giving one near views of the Falls; seats at desirable points offer to the pedestrian, rest and time to drink in deep draughts of loveliness, and taken in all its bearings, it seemed to us the spot of greatest interest. So much has been said by tourists of this and other points, that we forbear repetition, only remarking in passing that if one would do Niagara thoroughly, these requisites are indespensable; a full purse, shrewd foresight and an appreciative mind; for as a gentlemen remarked, it was almost unsafe to look a stranger in the face, for he might be a wonder and so much a sight; so extortionate and ridiculous are some of the charges.

Of the town we have but little to say. The hotels are fine, the Cataract and International claiming precedence; at the latter we found the Chinese Embassy; there seemed to be some little hero worship in the parlors; but we almost forgot the men, in thinking of their great mission; we also felt sure of one bride, for behave as sensibly as they will, there is always an indefinable air of unaccustomed newness in the relation, which tells the story. Judging from outward appearance many sensible people had gathered together, for showy extravagance, so characteristic of fashionable resorts, seemed to be almost wanting; the fruit lady had her silk and white dress holding decided prominence.

Indian stores abound, and are filled with articles of curious workmanship—chiefly their own work—from which all who visit the place are expected to select something, as a memento of their stay, or as a present to those at home. The eager anxiety of the proprietors to sell is quite amusing; you are met in the street, patted on the shoulder, a card thrust into your hand, and please marm, or sir, that is my name, and address. The Chinese with their interpreters, were not above trade, and the train of spectators who followed in their wake was laughable to behold, as well as the obsequious attentions of the dapper little men and country maidens, who waited on their distinguished visitors, and bowed and smiled on all.

Fiction has done much to weave a halo of romance around the Indian name, a halo often speedily dissipated when fact brings us into near relations; and yet one could hardly watch the groups of busy workers, seated under the wide spreading trees, near the sounding roll of the waters, without having a feeling of sad pity awakened, that they, descendents of the original lords of the soil, —yearly driven nearer to the setting sun—must soon have their life's sun, as a race, set forever. We love to see the Indians; childhood's memories are stirred, when the young heart throbbed and thrilled with storied deeds of daring, and imagination painted its first pictures on a yielding brain; we love the associations awakened by their presence and in the remembrance of the Falls will not forget the fragrance from said lang syne.

Some there are, who think that more than a week's stay at Niagara would fill them with *ennui*, it is a feeling with which we can have no sympathy, for if a thing of beauty is a joy forever, the almost supernal beauties here, could never weary or pall, but constantly unfolding new delights, steal subtly over the soul, elevating the whole nature.

The presence of grand natural scenery must always prove an inspiration; the vain babbler is abashed, what is man that Thou art mindful of him, comes home to our hearts, and so questioning, doubting our own self sufficiency, we grow upwards into the light of the Everlasting Presence. And this the lesson which the deep voice has spoken in our ears, be strong, be constant, true to thy highest need and the promise sure, whose emblem bright, high arches o'er the Falls, or spans its lower depths, is thine forevermore.

H. M. L.

VALUABLE TABLE.

The following table will be found valuable to many of our readers:

A box twenty-four inches by sixteen inches square, and twenty-eight inches deep, will contain a barrel.

A box twenty-six by fifteen and a half inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a bushel.

A box twelve inches by eleven and a half inches square, and nine inches deep, will contain a half bushel.

A box eight by eight inches square, and four and one-eighth inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box seven by eight inches square, and four and one-eighth inches deep, will contain a half gallon.

A box four inches by four inches square, and four and one-fourth inches deep, will contain a quart.

"SERVANTGALISM."

We copy from the London *Punch* an illustration of what that facetious journal calls "Servantgalism," the truth of which is editorially vouched for:

A cook having called for a situation at the house of Mr. X— it so chanced when that gentleman was at home, and his wife absent—began to prosecute her inquiries about the place. She went through the usual list of "privileges," "stationary tubs," "other help," and so forth, and then, before the astonished gentleman could interpose any inquiries of his own, asked to be shown the whole house, as she "couldn't abide being in any but a first-class establishment." Mr. X. having by this time recovered from his surprise, gravely escorted her to the parlor, which, after critically examining, she approved. Next, he took her to the guest's chamber, which also she approved; whereupon Mr. X. asked her if it would suit her for her own. She replied that it would perfectly, as she was fond of mirrors and rosewood furniture.

"All right, madam," then adds Mr. X. gallantly: "but—I suppose you speak French?

"No."

"No? Not speak French! Hum! Of course you paint?"

"Oh no, sir."

"Not paint, indeed! Well then, certainly you play the piano?"

"No sir, please."

"Ah, then you will not suit. My rule is invariable that when a cook occupies this chamber, she must speak French, paint, and play the piano."

The fastidious cook went away feeling very much as if a new idea had been suggested to her.

A DOMESTIC STORY.

An editor says: "An aunt of ours concluded to try the effect of a pleasant smile and a kind word upon her husband when he returned from his work. She had read how a home should be pleasant and the wife should always meet her husband with a joyful smile. The success she had is best given in the shape of a dialogue.

[Enter husband, almost exhausted, and very hungry withal; throws his hat on the floor and drops heavily into a seat. Wife, preparing tea, looks up with a smile, and is so glad to see him.]

Wife—' Well, my dear, it is so nice to have you here at meal-time.' [A long smile.]

Husband—' Yes, I suppose so.'

Wife—' How has your business prospered to-day?' [Another smile.]

Husband—' About so, so.'

Wife—' Come, my dear, supper is ready; let me draw your chair.' [Another smile.]

Husband gruffly—' I am too tired to stir. Wait till I warm my feet.'

Wife—' Do as you choose, my dear.' [Another sweet smile.]

Husband—' Look 'o here, old woman; before any more fuss is made about it, I should like to know what in thunder you are grinning at.'

Aunt sighed and relinquished her sweet smiles from that date. Uncle was not one of the romantic sort, and didn't understand such things.'

QUODLIBETS.

Gentleman (to boatman)—You must often, I should think, get wet, do you not? Artless boatman—Yes, yer honor, we does, werry wet indeed; but I'm werry dry just now, yer honor, and no mistake.

"Have I not offered you every advantage?" said a doting father to his son. "O, yes!" replied the youth; but I could not think of taking advantage of my father!"

"Toby, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Red Sea?" "I dunno, but I gueth they dried themselves."

An Edinburgh paper says: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W—— is a malicious fabrication."

Who is the laziest man?—The furniture dealer; he keeps chairs and lounges about all the time.

Why is praising children like opium? Because it is lauding 'em.

Which times are the best?—Meal-times.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECIPES.

FROM LADY CONTRIBUTORS.

VELVET CREAM.—Dissolve over the fire one-half box of gelatine in a coffee cup of wine. Grate in the peel and add the juice of one lemon, after it has dissolved, add a coffee cup of white sugar, let it simmer, strain it, and add one pint of milk and a half pint of cream. Stir it till cool, and place in a mould.

FOR A COLD.—Paregoric one teaspoonful, gin two tablespoonful; fill the goblet with hot water; drink and cover your head with bed clothes.

Anecdotes.

A FRIENDLY PASSENGER.—The Haverhill Publisher relates that during the Vermont State Fair a conductor on one of the railroads innocently extended his hand to a rustic young lady expecting she would produce her ticket. To his great surprise Miss Verdancy seized his hand, squeezing it most affectionately, and with that peculiarity of manner that always marks the so-called "capable girl," propounded the cheerful conundrum of "How are your folks?" adding the remark that "it was nice weather." A stern sense of duty compelled the conductor to undeceive the fair creature, and to explain to her that he wasn't a "friend of the family," and that he must see her ticket or the money for the ride. Amid considerable confusion "Jerousha" produced her papers, and allowed the conductor to pass without further inquiry about his "folks."

☞ Hershel, the elder, when he lived at Cape Town showed a resident a remarkable blood-red star; and some little time after that, he heard of a sermon preached in those parts, in which it was asserted that the preacher's views of Bible statements must be true, for that Sir J. Hershel had seen in a telescope "the very place that wicked people go to."

☞ Dr. Johnson was asked to write a funeral sermon for a tradesman's daughter. He naturally inquired into the character of the deceased, and being told that she was remarkable for her humility and condescension to inferiors, he observed that these were very laudable qualities, but that it might not be so easy to discover who the lady's inferiors were.

YOU ARE THE SWEETEST.—"Come here, sissy," said a young gentleman to a little girl, to whose sister he was paying his addresses; "you are the sweetest thing on earth."

"No, I ain't," she replied. "Sister says you are the sweetest."

The gentleman popped the question the next day.

☞ Ole Bull was once seeing the sights at Donnybrook Fair, when he was attracted by the sound of a very large violin in a tent. He entered and said to the player: "My good friend, do you play by note?" "The divil a note, sir." "Do you play by ear, then?" "Never an ear, your honor." "How do you play, then?" "By main strength, be jabez!"

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